FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 MAY 1986

Libya

In a speech cited by Tripoli television, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi asserted that the recent U.S. air strike was another attempt by the forces of "traditional colonialism and new colonialism" to "subjugate" and "humiliate" the Arab nation, and dismissed the notion that the issue of terrorism was the basis of the attack. Al-Qadhdhafi said the Jamahiriyah was struck because it represents a "challenging, rising, and an inciting" force, and maintained that the "aggression" did not weaken but increased its determination to fight imperialism and Zionism. He cautioned that although the Jamahiriyah is still "saving its military force," it has the capability of destroying the U.S. 6th Fleet through suicide missions.

Although acknowledging the Egyptian people's hatred of the United States, he nevertheless condemned the "subservient cowardly" Egyptian regime, urging the Egyptian Army and masses to revolt, and warned it and any other Arab country granting facilities to the U.S. 6th Fleet that Libya "will fight" and "punish" them. He also spoke of a possible military attack against Egypt if the Jamahiriyah were to "smell" actions from it aimed at Libya, such as harboring "terrorists" or providing them with training and other support.

As for Western Europe, Al-Qadhdhafi called on Italy to "expel" the U.S. presence there, warning that the Jamahiriyah could not "turn a blind eye" in the event of future U.S. campaigns from that country, and would attempt to attack it. He also alleged that Western leaders secretly contacted him and said that although President Reagan is "crazy" we must deal with him.

The Libyan leader chided the policy of nonalignment which does not protect the small states, and claimed that Libya is, therefore, now closer to the socialist camp than ever before. Libya's chief delegate to the United Nations, 'Ali 'Abd al-Turyaki, disclosed that Libya had received "assurances" of Soviet aid going "beyond encouragement" and revealed that Libya may formalize its "very friendly relations" with the USSR by joining the Warsaw Pact, KUNA reported.

Syria

The Syrian Embassy in London "categorically" denied "involvement in or knowledge of" any alleged terrorist action on British territory, and particularly with regard to last month's El Al incident, according to SANA reporting an embassy statement. The embassy opined that the heightening of the "international smear campaign" against Syria is aimed at justifying a joint U.S.-Israeli "aggression" against it. In further reaction to allegations of Syrian involvement in a bombing attack on the Arab-German Friendship Society in West Berlin, the Syrian ambassador to the GDR, in a news conference reported by East Berlin Voice of GDR radio, asserted that the embassy had "absolutely nothing" to do with the attack, and revealed that Syria had demanded that it be involved in the investigation.

In other developments, Iraqi Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim "strongly rebutted" Syrian assertions of Iraqi involvement in the recent bombings inside Syria in a statement to INA. The Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS* claimed that President Hafiz al-Asad informed Jordan's King Husayn, during their recent meeting, of his readiness to reach "an understanding" with Egypt on conditions, including that country's "retraction" of the Camp David accords.

Israel-Syria

Jerusalem television reported that there are "no signs of tension" on the Israeli-Syrian border, according to Israeli "military" sources, who added that no "change" in the Syrian force's deployment has been observed, and "official" sources in Jerusalem stated that there have been no signs of Syrian "aggressive tendencies" toward Israel within the past few days, according to Jerusalem radio.

Meanwhile, in a statement to KUNA, Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi stated that implementation of Israel's "plan" to launch an "aggression" against Syria would have "dire consequences" for peace and security in the Middle East and "far beyond." Klibi also criticized the U.S. Vice President's recent statement linking Syria with terrorism, and noted that this was made after the U.S. official's meeting with the Israeli defense minister. The chief Libyan UN delegate, 'Ali 'Abd al-Turayki asserted that the United States and Israel are "preparing" public opinion for an attack on Syria, KUNA reported, and he warned that such an aggression would evolve into a war between the Arab states and the United States and Israel. In further allegations, Radio Monte Carlo cited Fatah's Salah Khalaf who revealed that Syria "may be" subjected to "imminent military aggression" by the United States and Israel according to "information" on the U.S.-Israeli "threats" to that country.

In other developments, Jerusalem radio reported that 10 Syrian commandoes captured in southern Lebanon will stand trial "next month" on charges of carrying arms and attempting to attack the IDF and the Army of Southern Lebanon.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil departed Tunisia 8 May following 3 days of talks with Tunisian officials during which he secured their "support" for his views regarding the "conflict" between him and senior Syrian officials on the way to resolve the Lebanese civil war, according to KUNA citing a "high-ranking diplomatic" source. Radio Monte Carlo, citing a diplomatic source in Cairo in a statement to REUTER, reported that Al-Jumayyil stopped over in Cairo on his way to Tunisia and had a meeting with the Egyptian president.

Iran-Iraq War

In further reaction to the recent Iraqi air strikes on Iranian economic and residential targets, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i warned Iraq of the consequences of a resumption of the "war of cities," and stressed that Iraq's attacks would not go unanswered, in an address reported by IRNA.

In air action, Iraq launched strikes on the Ahvaz and Marun oil fields, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, and claimed another attack on a "large maritime target" off the Iranian coast. For Iran's part, a military report cited by IRNA claimed that two Iraqi warplanes were downed 8 May over the Al-Faw area, while an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA 9 May rebutted the Iranian allegations and termed them "sheer lies."

DRA-Iran

The DRA made a strong protest to Iran over a news conference given by "counterrevolutionaries" in Tehran 3 May, during which the DRA-Pakistani talks were attacked, according to Kabul radio. The authorities called for an immediate halt to such "hostile propaganda" and predicted that such "unfriendly" actions will only serve to "disrupt" bilateral relations. Citing the news conference as a continuation of an "unbridled anti-Soviet campaign," TASS chided Iran's "pan-Islamic tendencies" and its "growing aggressiveness" with regard to the DRA. It also noted that the current anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan "hullabaloo" is being "whipped up" in Iran at a time when conditions "exist" for making "progress" for a "political settlement" around Afghanistan.

In another protest, the DRA strongly denounced Iranian "assistance" in a 29 April attack by Afghan "counterrevolutionaries" on Qazi Deh village in which 12 Afghans were killed, 2 more wounded, and one captured, Kabul radio reported. The protest alleged that Iranian Revolutionary Guards "guided" the "counterrevolutionaries" with communications equipment. The DRA demanded the return of the captured Afghan and warned of the "dangerous consequences" of such acts and asserted that a repitition will force the DRA to "defend" itself.

Iran

IRNA reported that the bus driver and assistant of a double decker bus were killed 9 May when a bomb exploded underneath the vehicle in central Tehran, and blamed the munafiqeen "antirevolutionaries" for the act.

Qatar

A brother of the amir, Shaykh Nasir ibn Hamad Al Thani, was admitted to a London hospital "apparently" suffering from a "serious gunshot wound," according to London PRESS ASSOCIATION. Qatari sources have not been observed to report this.

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Jordan Said Ready To Mediate Between Syria, Egypt

GF080830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 May (WAKH) — Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus and Amman have referred to a Jordanian-Syrian agreement regarding political and military cooperation between them which was reached during the vist of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to the Jordanian capital 2 days ago. The newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-BAYAN*, published in the UAE today, quote these sources as saying that the Jordanian king proposed to the Syrian president to carry out a mediation between him and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to restore relations between Egypt and Syria as a first step toward the restoration of Arab solidarity.

The sources added that King Husayn conveyed the Egyptian president's desire to intercede with Washington and Israel to prevent them from carrying out their military threats against Syria, even if that leads to freezing the Camp David agreements. The sources said that President Mubarak is willing to make a tour of Europe and the United Sattes to urge them to prevent the flaring up of the military situation between Syria and Israel. The sources said, however, that the Syrian president requested some time to study the Jordanian proposals. The sources described this as a positive gesture toward improving Syrian-Egyptian relations.

On the military level, Arab diplomatic sources in Damascus said that the Jordanian king gave a pledge to President al-Asad that Jordanian forces will fortify Umm Qays in northern Jordan and defend it against any Israeli aggression that attempts to overrun the Syrian front via that important strategic location. The sources said that the Syrian request to place Syrian air defense systems in that area was one of the issues discussed during the Amman summit between the Jordanian and Syrian leaders.

Syria Ready To Negotiate

GF081648 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 7 May 86 p 1

[Excerpt] The *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Damascus has noted that the Syrian president told King Husayn that he is ready to reach "an understanding" with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on conditions. He added that the Jordanian monarch will convey President Al-Asad's "views" while meeting with him [President Mubarak] within days. He stressed that Syria's main condition to accept Egypt's return to its brothers is the "retraction" of the Camp David accords. The correspondent pointed out that the differences over the Gulf war between Damascus and Amman have not changed and that this issue was a very small part of the talks. He added that the talks focused on the confrontation of military eventualities in the region and Israeli threats to launch an offensive against Syrian or maybe Jordanian positions.

PLO Official Confirms Contacts With Syria

GF080850 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — 'Abbas Zaki, official in charge of external relations in Fatah, has announced that contacts are taking place between the PLO and Syria through mediators. In its issue today, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* quotes 'Abbas Zaki as saying that secret meetings have been held between the two sides and resulted in an agreement to end any prior conditions or a prior stand with regard to relations with Syria. Zaki desribed relations between Jordan and the PLO as distinctive and special relations, saying "the door will not be closed between the PLO and Jordan."

The Palestinian official said that the Fatah fifth general congress, which will coincide with the convening of the PNC in Algeria, may make structural changes within the movement. He affirmed that a large number of figures who participated in the dissenting movement with Abu Musa (Sa'id Musa Muragha), have abandoned him and most of them have returned to Fatah, while some others have joined other Palestinian factions.

'Abbas Zaki disclosed that many of the Palestinian fighters who left for the PDRY following the departure from Beirut later went to occupied Palestine and carried out operations there. Some of them were captured. Among these was the deputy commander of the Palestinian forces in the PDRY.

PLO To Support Syria in Event of Attack

JN090730 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Movement's second-in-command, said in Tunis yesterday evening that the information he has concerning U.S. and Israeli threats to Syria predicts that Damascus may be subjected to imminent military aggression. In this regard, Abu Iyad asserted that in the event of aggression, the PLO will stand alongside the Syrian leadership and that it will mass all the resources it has to support Syria in repulsing any such attack.

Chedli Klibi Receives Soviet Envoy Before USSR Visit

LD081249 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 8 May 86 (TAP) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi received at his office yesterday Vselovod Kizichenko, USSR ambassador in Tunis. The Soviet ambassador stated that the meeting dealt with the preparations of the forthcoming visit of the Arab League secretary general to the Soviet Union. He added that the visit will be taking place very soon.

'Arafat Says Israel To Attack Lebanon Camps

GF081100 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has affirmed he has received information regarding extensive Israeli preparations aimed at directing a new strike against Palestinian camps in Lebanon. He said that the PLO has sent an urgent memorandum to the president of the UN Security Council to confront these criminal attempts by Israel.

Palestinian-Lebanese Forces Attack ASL Patrols

JN081815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1716 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A group from the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces yesterday detonated a number of remote-controlled, explosive charges under a mobile patrol belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] at the eastern crossing point into the occupied border strip in Bayt Yahun. A communique by the joint forces said that its men fired at the patrol moments after the detonation of the charges, killing and wounding several agent elements.

Another group from the joint forces yesterday detonated a number of remote-controlled, explosive charges on the Qirbin road as ASL elements were searching for Katyusha firing sites. Three elements were killed and another was seriously wounded. Another group from the joint forces yesterday detonated an explosive charge as a joint patrol of the Zionist forces and agent militias was passing in the Jazzin area. Direct hits were scored.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF081243 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Manama. 8 May (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama this afternoon for Jeddah on a visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During his visit, the Bahraini minister will deliver a message from Bahraini Amir His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

Oil Minister Leaves for Cairo 7 May

LD071438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, May 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait Minister of Industry and Oil Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhbi left here Wednesday for Cairo for talks with the officials there on stabilizing the international oil prices. During his few days visit, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah will talk with his Egyptian counterpart 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil on means to cut down Egyptian oil exports in an effort to contribute to OPEC's policy to stabilize the international oil prices.

Shaykh 'Ali's visit comes within the framework of OPEC's five-member ministerial committee endeavors aimed to hold talks with non-OPEC members to urge them to join OPEC efforts in readjusting oil prices that have lately been dramatically declining. The five-member committee was formed duirng last OPEC conferences comprises Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Venezuela, and Nigeria.

Tokyo Statement 'An Insult to World Conscience'

LD081402 Kuwait KUNA in English 1155 GMT 8 May 86

["A KUNA News Analysis" — KUNA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, May 8 (KUNA) — The United States has exploited the Tokyo economic summit and led the other six leading industrial countries of the world to terrorise the peoples of small nations instead of embarking on useful plans to improve their lot. The Tokyo summit has closed an eye on all the world problems and foremost those that pose a threat to world peace, particularly the 38-year-old Palestinian problem.

The world would have appreciated the economic lords of Tokyo had they exerted efforts to consolidate the basis of peace the world over. They could have contributed to that end by adopting a set of resolutions bringing to an end the factors that breed terrorism. But, regrettably the industrialist leaders chose to terrorise the peoples of the small nations because they perceived world problems from a different angle. They took a look at world through the American Administration's window which only opens to what America wants to show to its Tokyo partners.

The Tokyo declaration on the so-called "terrorism" is unprecedented in history. This declaration has serious dimensions as it devises aggressive measures by the seven giant nations against a small country like Libya. The moves against the small nations of the world will harm the United States and her partners who forgot that this part of the world is the consumer of Western nations' goods and transactions involving millions of dollars will be jeopardized as a result of anticipated sanctions.

By antagonising the Third World countries, the United States, Japan and the European allies have stepped out from the pattern of world civilization and have also violated diplomatic norms and international law. Contritely [as received] they seem to be taking the world thousands of years back when humanity suffered from the jungle law that existed at the time and in which the strong survived on the account of the less privileged.

They are blind to the existing sensitive balance experienced throughout the world and to which any disturbance could result in a war that would bring humanity to doomsday. The Tokyo leaders failed to remember that the other camp were equally mighty with all their arsenals of military hardware and nuclear potentials, and who believe that strength cannot overcome reason. Undoubtedly the outcome of the Tokyo summit will add in complicating the confusion that already marks the relationship between the industrial nations and the Third World who differ in defining terrorism. The explanation forwarded by the Tokyo leaders was geared to exploit the term terrorism to serve the American definition regardless of the dangers and threats to world peace that definition may involve.

While failing to produce one clear-cut evidence of Libyan implication in terrorism, U.S. President Ronald Reagan managed to line up his six partners in a confrontation against the Arab world in order to justify the fierce American military campaign against Libya, and shamefully bring the six to cosign a statement which is an insult to world conscience and intelligence. The United States made a laughing stock of her six partners by coercing them to put their signatures on the declaration that emerged following three-day talks depicting to world opinion a cartoon of seven tigers with nuclear teeth gnashing to devour Libya.

The policies of Washington has shaken world credibility in the United States and commoners now are more doubtful than ever before the banners raised by the United States in defence of human rights and values. The doubts are heightened when Washington treats outcasts in Angola and Nicaragua as freedom fighters while it regards the Palestinians who are struggling to liberate their homeland as terrorists. The Arab confidence in America is seriously shaken when the Reagan administration raises hell for the loss of one American while it stays put when thousands of Arabs are massacred by the Israelis since 1948.

Simultaneously the United States has not moved a finger to protest the killings of Africans by segregationists and it would have been more rewarding to see the seven nations in Tokyo equalizing lives and being even-handed towards mankind in an effort to end massacres like those that befell Vietnam and aggressions on the Dominican Republic in the sixties and Grenada three [words indistinct] to speaking about the sufferings of the Palestinian people who are left to grill on the hands of the

Zionist Israeli occupiers. Doing justice to these peoples would have been more beneficial and worthwhile to world peace and humanity instead of actions that foment more hatred and turmoil in many parts of the world.

OMAN

Further on Establishment of Relations With USSR

Sultan Receives Soviet's Credentials

GF081527 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpts] At 1430, his majesty [Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id] received the credentials of Alexandr Ivanovich Zinchuk as the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Sultanate of Oman.

The Soviet ambassador delivered a speech before his majesty in which he said: Your majesty, this joyful moment embodies the important political decision taken by the Soviet leadership and you in September 1985 to establish diplomatic relations between the USSR and Oman. The decision was a prelude to an honorable action aimed to develop understanding between the two countries and peoples in a manner that will serve their mutual benefit and contribute to the achievement of aspirations for consolidating international peace and security. We in the USSR harbor feelings of friendship and love for the Omani people. We are prepared to build Soviet-Omani relations according to the UN Charter's firm principles of peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems, respect for national sovereignty, equality in rights and mutual benefit, and nonintervention in each other's internal affairs. Full adherence to these principles represents a firm base for confidence and cooperation. It also is a guarantee that the bright horizons of bilateral relations would never be affected by contradiction or doubt. Friendly Soviet cooperation with the Arab world has a long history. It covers numerous aspects and is an important and positive element in international life. USSR-Omani relations adds a new link of communications to these ties. A principal issue links our two countries — loyalty to international peace, improving the international situation, and peacefully resolving all disputed issues. Particular emphasis should be made on the existing harmony in the viewpoints of the USSR and Oman concerning major regional issues relevant to our mutual interests. Our two countries support the peaceful settlement in the Middle East, the just solution to the Palestinian issue, the immediate halting of the Iran-Iraq armed dispute, and turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The frank exchange of views in these issues and in other political matters opens a suitable prospect for work which undoubtedly will produce a tangible benefit for our two peoples.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, I would like to convey the warmest wishes of happiness and good health to your majesty, and progress and prosperity for the Omani people.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus delivered a reply speech in which he said: Your excellency, the exchange of ambassadors between our two countries has its positive significance in our new relations which aim at achieving the interests of the two countries. We hope to be able to build together the best friendly relations based on the principles of the international charters as the basis for peaceful coexistence, respect for national sovereignty, and nonintervention in internal affairs.

We followed, with respect, USSR's stand which supports the Arab causes in the Middle East conflict. This conflict, in our view, lacks international agreement which would help bring about a comprehensive and lasting peace based on justice and which would achieve security and stability for the peoples in the area.

We believe that the Iraq-Iran war is a source of instability in the Gulf area. The continuation of this war threatens international security and peace and is a tool for wasting the human and economic potentials of the two countries.

The Indian Ocean which borders our country has become a zone of international competition due to the regional problems around it. We are peacefully seeking with the international parties who have interests and concerns in the Indian Ocean area to find satisfactory solutions to these problems. We would be happy to hold consultations and exchange frank and fruitful opinions with your country, as there are important points of concurrence in the stands of our two countries toward regional issues of common concern.

We thank you for what you said about our country and its continuous historical role in serving humanitarian ideals in the cultural and social spheres. We express to your excellency our admiration for the efforts of the USSR people in construction and progress and their contribution to human civilization. Please convey our best greetings to the USSR leaders, and our best wishes for further progress to the USSR people.

Paper Praises Relations

GF081700 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] Over the past 15 years the Sultanate implemented the policy of opening bridges with areas all over the world. The reason for the success of this policy is that it is an implementation of the instructions of his majesty the sultan who said he is looking forward to the day when all countries of the world would have amicable relations with the Sultanate. His majesty, God protect him, has given clear instructions to his ambassadors to fulfill this wish. Perhaps one of the reasons which enabled the Sultanate to successfully do this is that the Sultanate is one of the first political systems to realize the importance of diplomatic channels for international dialogue.

The intensive diplomatic activities which the Sultanate witnessed over the past 2 days were another success in this direction. These activities will expand the Sultanate's relations with world countries and will strengthen and solidify Oman's presence on the international scene as a result of the increase in the number of its friends in the world.

In view of this background come the relations between Oman and the USSR. As his majesty the sultan said, this event will have a positive effect on the Sultanate's relations. The USSR is a superpower with which we have numerous points of concurrence on many issues. The two countries' success in establishing a channel of cooperation will give more opportunity to find successful means to settle many issues, particularly regional ones.

For this purpose it was certain that the two countries would channel their bilateral cooperation so that they would establish good relations based on principles acknowledged by international charters as a basis for coexistence, respect for sovereignty, and noninterference in others' affairs.

In light of all this, Moscow is a new station in the bridges between Muscat and numerous world capitals. It also means that his majesty's instructions to our ambassadors have thus borne fruit; thus our diplomacy, which is an important pillar of our old political system, has extended further in reaching an important place on our planet.

10 May Designated As First Day of Ramadan

GF081953 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 May 86

["Text" of statement issued by Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, Omani minister of justice, Awqaf, and Islamic affairs on the occasion of Ramadan — read by the announcer]

[Text] The committee charged with the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan chaired by Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs, held a meeting at his office at the ministry. The meeting was attended by Hilal ibn Sultan al-Hawsani, deputy minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Hamad al-Khalili, general mufti of the Sultanate; Shaykh Hamad ibn 'abdallah al bu Sa'idi, judge of the Islamic court; and Dr Salih ibn Ahmad al-Sawafi, general director of Islamic affairs. The meeting was also attended by representatives from the Ministry of Information, the Sultan ibn Ahmad Marine Basen and a number of officials at the Ministry of Justice,Awqaf, and Islamic affairs.

Hilal ibn Hamad al bu Sa'idi, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs, issued the following statement: The committee charged with the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan for the year 1406 [Higra calendar] held a meeting between 1800 and 2030 on the evening of Thursday 8 May 1986 to receive reports from the capital and various regions of the Sultanate on the sighting of the moon of the blessed month of Ramadan. As the committee did not receive reports on the sighting of the moon during its meeting, therefore, tomorrow, Friday, is considered to be the 30th of Sha'ban month, and Saturday is the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF081347 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Haydar abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has received a written message from his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, on the latest developments resulting from the U.S. aggression on Libya and the importance of Arab solidarity against imperialism and Zionism.

The message was conveyed by Ahmad 'Abd al-Salam, secretary general of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Aden, when when received by Al-'Attas this afternoon in his office. The meeting was attended by Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau of the YSP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs.

GDR Party Delegation Arrives in Aden 8 May

GF081423 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] delegation, led by Comrade (Dibest), deputy secretary of the SED Central Committee [name and title as heard], arrived in Aden this morning on a visit to our country scheduled to last several days. During this visit, the delegation will meet with a number of YSP leaders on strengthening relations between the parties in the two friendly countries and will exchange views on a number of issues of mutual interest. The delegation was received by 'Ali Isma'il Dhib, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, and the GDR ambassador in Aden.

QATAR

Education Minister Leaves for Saudi Arabia

GF081549 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1455 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Doha, 8 May (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare, left Doha this evening for al-Ta'if on a short visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Doha radio said that the Qatari minister will convey a message from Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further Reportage on UK Defense Official's Visit

Younger Issues Statement

GF080750 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] A press statement was issued today at the conclusion of the visit to the kingdom by His Excellency George Younger, British secretary of state for defense. Following is the text:

I was very pleased to have this opportunity to make my first visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, as the guest of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense. The history of relations between our kingdoms indicates the continued amicable ties which, I believe, have grown into specially close ties at present. I convey the best greetings from Her Excellency Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to His Majesty the king and the Saudi people. He added: My visit aimed at achieving two major goals. The first was to become personally acquainted with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan, and to strengthen the strong relations which my predecessors always enjoyed with his highness. The second was to discuss with his highness the spheres of defense cooperation on a large scale. Our two kingdoms are participating at present in such spheres of cooperation, particularly the "Al-Yamamah project" which His Royal Highness Prince Sultan described as making continuous progress.

This morning, accompanied by his royal highness, I was honored to attend the graduation ceremony of pilot cadets of the Saudi Royal Air Force which was held at King Faysal Air College. I also saw an air exhibition carried out by some Tornado planes which the kingdom has received. I much admire the superior skill of the Saudi pilots and navigators. I also consider this occasion an opportunity to express my appreciation and praise to all those who participated in equipping and preparing the planes with such speed, on a level that is very high whether in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia or the United Kingdom. I am confident that this is a good sign of the future success of this project. Doubtlessly, these planes will contribute greatly to strenghtening the kingdom's security.

He said: I have much enjoyed my first visit to the kingdom. I am grateful and appreciative of the welcome I have received. I am looking forward to working with his royal highness in a manner which will strengthen the close defense ties between our countries.

The British secretary of state for defense made a statement to SPA prior to his departure from Riyadh this evening. He described his visit to the kingdom as successful. He praised the hospitality and welcome which he was accorded during his visit to the kingdom. He said that he discussed with His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, the spheres of defense cooperation on a large scale and the means of developing them. He expressed admiration for the large military parade which Saudi pilots carried out today and which proves their great competence. On relations between the kingdom and Britain, the British secretary of state for defense said that the level of relations is very high, proving that Her Excellency British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is making the utmost efforts to strengthen these relations in order to promote the friendship between the two countries. In conclusion, he conveyed the greetings of her excellency the British prime minister to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Saudi Minister on Weapons Deals

PM081344 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 7 May 86 p 1

[Hasin al-Binyan report on interview with Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Riyadh; date not given]

[Text] Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Aviation said that Saudi Arabia is currently negotiating with seven friendly countries, including Britain, in order to conclude deals for the purchase of weapons and military equipment in order to strengthen the Saudi naval forces.

Replying to a question by *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* regarding the deal on the U.S. missiles which Saudi Arabia wishes to buy and which Zionist quarters in the United States have been trying to block, Amir Sultan said: "We have great hopes that the deal will be concluded. Failing that, we will deal with every situation as appropriate. This deal meets the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's requirements for defending its territory."

Replying to a question regarding the date for completing the delivery to Saudi Arabia of the British Tornado planes, Amir Sultan said: According to the present plan, the delivery will be completed in 2 years' time or maybe less. The planes will be delivered in stages to be used for the protection and defense of Saudi territory. The phases in concluding the deal have actually been completed. The deal is worth 5 billion pounds sterling.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Amir Sultan about the outcome of his 1-hour meeting in his palace yesterday with British Defense Minster George Younger. He said: "Our talks were a continuation of the talks we began in October last year and which were followed by the signing of the agreement on the 'Al-Yamamah' project, or the Tornado project."

Continuing, he said: "We are now continuing to discuss the protocols relating to the development and completion of the project. The first of the Tornado planes arrived in the kingdom and today they will stage an air display over Riyadh on the occasion of the passing out of a new group of pilots and technicians from the King Faysal air college. The British defense minister will attend this celebration.

King Fahd Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

LD082332 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2140 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Jeddah, 8 May (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received a verbal message from His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The message was conveyed to His Majesty by the Libyan secretary of petroleum and planning, Mr Fawzi al-Shakshuki, during his audience with His Majesty this evening. The meeting was attended by the minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Mr Ahmad Zaki Yamani.

Reportage on Visit by Qatari Education Minister

Minister Arrives 8 May

GF081701 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] Al-Ta'if, 8 May (SPA) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari education and youth welfare minister, arrived in al-Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom.

Minister Conveys Message for King

GF090610 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Al-Ta'if, 8 May (SPA) — His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the national guard, this evening received a written message addressed to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his Brother Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. The message was conveyed to his highness during his meeting with Shaykh Muhammad ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari minister of education and youth welfare. The audience was attended by Minister of State Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud.

Bahrain Foreign Minister Arrives in Jeddah

GF081456 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Bahrain Foreign Minister his excellency Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Jeddah today on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Salim Sunbul, director of the Foreign Ministry branch and protocol in the western region; 'Isa Muhammad al-Jami', Bahraini ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of officials.

UAE

President Telephones Amir of Bahrain 8 May

GF080756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 May (WAKH) — His Highness UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held a telephone conversation tonight with his brother His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain. WAM said that during the conversation they discussed developments in the region and the overall Arab situation.

Petroleum Minister Discusses Oil Prices

GF081420 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1125 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 May (SPA) — Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE petroleum and natural resources minister, has stressed that OPEC is striving to obtain a just quota share of the world oil production. He said that OPEC production is currently 18 million barrels per day and 2 weeks ago it was some 17.4 million barrels per day. He indicated that this increase mirrors OPEC's determination to obtain a suitable share of the oil market.

In a statement published today in the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, he pointed out that OPEC resorted to this policy after it failed to tackle the problems of the oil market on its own. He said that OPEC played the role of a serious producer for years while the other non-OPEC oil-producing countries had the complete freedom to price their oil, to produce at will, and to market all their production. He asserted that this policy weakened OPEC's ability to play the role it used to play during past years and since its establishment. He noted that the non-OPEC oil-producing countries shoulder a huge responsibility for the current situation prevailing in the oil market. He said that between 1980 and 1985 these countries added to the oil market production exceeding 6 million barrels per day, while OPEC paved the way for this new production at the expense of its own production.

He pointed out that in December 1985 these countries maintained their full production ability while the OPEC countries could not exceed 40 percent of their production ability. He emphasized this very unjust role and urged the OPEC countries to abandon their role and to enter the market as a regular producer. This also made OPEC leave the issue of defining prices and production to be decided by market supply and demand. He said that this new condition makes the non-OPEC countries shoulder the responsibility of tackling the oil market problem and of distributing responsibility in a just way among the producers, particularly the more powerful producers.

He then inquired, in this regard, how could oil-producing countries who are still in the first stage of economical and social development make sacrifices while the technical and large industrial countries do not make any sacrifices. He expressed hope that all the non-OPEC producing countries will react positively so that everybody will take part in defending the oil price structure. He stressed that agreement will undoubtedly be reached based on the fact that this important commodity must have a suitable and reasonable price and that this commodity should be adequately supplied to meet the requests of the oil market.

Pointing out that there are currently more than 2 million barrels which represent a glut in the oil market [passage as received], Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'utaybah said that this quantity constitutes a huge burden on the price structure. He then praised the position of the five non-OPEC countries which recently held a meeting with the OPEC countries. He said that these countries expressed their goodwill and emphasized their readiness to cooperate. He referred to the need and importance to have the non-OPEC oil-producing countries respond to the call of OPEC and to make sacrifices, because this has to be done if a quick solution to the oil market is wanted.

YAR

Foreign Minister Leaves for Libya 8 May

GF081831 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, and member of the Standing Committee, left Sanaa today for Tripoli on a visit to Libya which will last several days.

9 May Announced as First Day of Ramadan

GF081923 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Sanaa, 8 May (WAKH) — It was announced in Sanaa tonight that tomorrow, Friday, is the first day of the blessed month of Ramadan. Radio Sanaa, which carried the announcement quoting a statement by the YAR Supreme Judicial Council, stated that it was confirmed in accordance with the Islamic law that tomorrow, Friday, is the first day of the blessed Ramadan.

Mubarak Receives Iraqi National Assembly Speaker

NC080852 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0840 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — This morning President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly, and members of the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub; Dr Muhammad 'Abd al-'Ilah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the People's Assembly; and Ambassador Samir al-Najm, head of the Iraqi interests mission in Cairo. Members of the Iraqi National Assembly delegation arrived here the day before yesterday on a 4-day visit to Egypt, at the invitation of Dr Al-Mahjub.

Reportage on Visit by Kuwaiti Oil Minister

Mubarak Meets Minister

NC080905 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Sabah and members of the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Minister of Petroleum 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil. The Kuwaiti oil minister arrived here yesterday. He is on a 2-day visit to Egypt for consultations on the situation in the international oil market.

'Ali, Qandil Discuss Market

NC081750 Cairo MENA in English 1725 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, May 8 (MENA) — Egyptian and Kuwaiti views are identical regarding oil prices on the international markets and the production ceilings for the oil-producing countries during the second half of the current year, visiting Kuwaiti oil minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah said. Following his meeting with Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, Shaykh 'Ali also pointed out that President Husni Mubarak stressed to him earlier today the importance of cooperation between the OPEC members on the one hand and the non-OPEC producing countries on the other. The Kuwaiti minister predicted a rise in the oil prices during the second half of this year, especially after the collapse in prices led to curtailment of exploration activities outside the OPEC.

Qandil, meanwhile, said his Kuwaiti counterpart briefed him on the discussions of the recent OPEC meeting which Egypt did not attend. He added he also reviewed with Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah the measures Egypt can take in contribution to the stability of the world market.

Further on Visit by UK Foreign Office Official

'Abd al-Majid, Official Hold Talks

NC081400 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Talks between Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and (Owen Ferguson), British Foreign Office under secretary, began at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry today. The two officials reviewed the situation in the Middle East, African issues, and bilateral relations.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed Egypt's interest in promoting peace in the Middle East, stabilizing the region, and achieving all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. He said Britain plays an important role these issues, and added that he will visit the EEC countries soon. 'Abd al-Majid emphasized that the international community should act to eliminate the problems that lead to the proliferation of terrorism. He explained that the advanced states must help the developing states to implement their development programs.

The British Foreign Office under secretary said the talks dealt with regional and African issues. He expressed the hope that through its upcoming chairmanship of the European Community, Britain will be able to take constructive steps to promote peace in the Middle East.

UK Official Departs

NC090919 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] (Owen Ferguson), British Foreign Office under secretary, left Cairo this morning following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, (Ferguson) held talks with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and officials at the Foreign Ministry on developments in the Middle East region, African issues, and bilateral relations. In a statement prior to departure, (Ferguson) said that Britain, through its chairmanship of the EEC in the second half of this year, will discuss the possibility of taking constructive steps to give momentum to the Middle East peace process.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Former Gaza Mayor

NC081815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed Egypt's interest in the situation in the occupied Gaza Strip and its resolve to give all possible aid to ease the living conditions of the residents there. He also stressed Egypt's determination to continue its efforts to achieve a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East and to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. This came during a meeting today between Dr 'Abd al-Majid and Rashad al-Shawwa, the former mayor of Gaza, who is currently visiting Cairo.

Following the meeting, Al-Shawwa said that the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip view Egypt as the eldest sister, from whom they get strength, resolve, and assistance, because Egypt was responsible for the Gaza Strip for a long time. Moreover, now that the strip has become like an enclave inside Israel, the only direct communications it has are with Egypt. In a statement to MENA, Al-Shawwa said that the people of Gaza are living under very difficult economic, social, and cultural conditions, and they view Egypt as their main benefactor, since Egypt has been in the forefront of Arab states that have always helped them overcome their difficulties. Al-Shawwa added that because of this he came to Egypt to meet Egyptian officials nad ask for help. He said his visit has had positive results and that the Egyptian response, as usual, has been very positive.

Egyptian Parties Hold Khartoum Press Conference

NC081136 Cairo MENA in English 1115 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (MENA) — Dr. Yusuf Wali, deputy premier and minister of agriculture, who is also head of the Egyptian parties delegation to Sudan, said he would discuss with the new agriculture minister the increasing of the arable lands in (Damazin) area from 75,000 feddans to 150,000 feddans. He added the activities of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint company for agricultural integration included the reclamation and cultivation of one million feddans in (Damazine) area near Khartoum. This came in a press conference Wali gave last night before returning for home.

About the handing over of President Ja'far Numayri Wali explained that the decision of Numayri's stay in Egypt was made in accordance with the request of Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council, who asked President Husni Mubarak to keep Numayri in Cairo, otherwise bloodshed would be increased. Wali affirmed, however, that Numayri will not practise any political activity against Sudan, adding that procedures will be taken against him should such an activity is proven.

Leadership Dispute in Muslim Brotherhood Examined

Sources Deny Internal Conflict

PM090824 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 May 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "News of Conflict Within Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood Denied"]

[Text] Cairo — Muslim Brotherhood sources have emphasized to *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that there are no internal conflicts within the Muslim Brotherhood over the question of a successor to Shaykh al-Talmasani and that the claims about the formation of a new Guidance Council are untrue.

The sources added that Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani is still the group's supreme guide and that no meetings have been held to discuss this matter.

Some papers have reported that Salah Shadi, a 55-year old senior member of the Guidance Council, has taken over the post of Muslim Brotherhood supreme guide.

It should be recalled that Shaykh al-Talmasani is the eldest Muslim Brotherhood leader and member and that he has been part of the movement since it began its activities back in 1928 under the leadership of Shaykh Hasan al-Banna, who was succeeded by Hasan al-Hudaybi in 1949 after whom Shaykh al-Talmasani took over as supreme guide and has been so to this day.

Paper Views Struggle

PM081040 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 2 May 86 p 17

[Mustafa Bakri article: "Who Will Assume Muslim Brotherhood Leadership After Al-Talmasani?"]

[Excerpts] What if Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani, God forbid, departs? Who will assume the Muslim Brotherhood's leadership? What is the present alternative and what are the implications of the conflicts that broke out during the critical moments of Shaykh al-Talmasani's illness? Will the improvement in his health quell and curb these conflicts?

It must first be said that the Muslim Brotherhood movement, like any other political organization, has experienced many rifts and acute conflicts between its key leaders in the past 58 years, that is, since the movement was established in March 1928.

Since medical reports spoke of the seriousness of Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's illness and since his admission to the intensive care unit, all the Muslim Brotherhood cadres have been concerned with the question of what the situation will be after his departure, what they will do, who can assume the leadership after Shaykh 'Umar, and whether his departure will bring back to the surface conflicts which have been patched up and other strong conflicts that stopped some time ago?

It was natural in the circumstances for the Muslim Brotherhood leaders to call for an emergency meeting last week. The main topic on the agenda was: What next? Earlier the Muslim Brotherhood leaders filed an urgent application with the Ministry of the Interior requesting permission to hold a meeting of the Brotherhood's General Assembly in order to look into the question of electing a supreme guide and a Guidance Office. But the ministry turned down the request on the grounds that the Brotherhood is illegal and therefore has no right to hold organizational meetings or public meetings. Therefore a small meeting was held attended by some of the Brotherhood's leaders, including Salah Shadi, Dr Ahmad al-Malat, Mustafa Mashhur, Muzayyan 'Abd al-Khaliq, Dr Muhammad al-Za'farani, and others. A heated debate on the subject under discussion took place. It was reported that it was agreed to fix a later date for another meeting in order to discuss ways to ensure the election of a supreme guide and a Guidance Office in the event of of Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's death. However, this did not prevent frank discussion of the subject as a whole. Certain names were proposed and discussed.

It is known that there is a conflict between two main blocs within the Muslim Brotherhood. The first is under the leadership of Mustafa Mashhur, who was nominated by Farid 'Abd al-Khaliq and Dr Ahmad al-Malat to assume the Brotherhood's leadership, and the second is led by Salah Shadi, Salih Abu Raqiq, and Muhammad Hamid Abu al-Nasr. This group proposes Salah Shadi for the supreme guide's post.

The wing led by Mustafa Mashhur believes that it is Shaykh 'Umar al-Talmasani's natural successor. This wing includes strongmen who support Mustafa Mashhur.

Also, the Al-Hudaybi group, foremost among which is Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, and the Sayyid Qutub group support Salah Shadi, who, according to some people, is trying to flirt with both sides.

The views of Muslim Brotherhood groups outside Egypt still have to be taken into consideration; they carry substantial weight. These include Shaykh Yusuf al-Qaradawi, Shaykh Sayyid Sabiq, and Shaykh 'Abd al-Rahman al-Banna and their followers. All these may agree among themselves to choose a completely different candidate. If they take sides they will most probably support Mustafa Mashhur, who is renowned for being a hard-liner and once left the country for abroad in protest against the Muslim Brotherhood's method of soft opposition to the government.

In any case, the improvement in Shaykh al-Talmasani's health has temporarily halted the debate on this matter, at least publicly. Yet this will not stop secret contacts between each leader and his supporters.

U.S. Congress' Refusal of Saudi Arms Criticized

NC090533 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 8 May (MENA) — The newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* has warned the United States that it is in danger of losing its credibility with the moderate states in the Middle East. The paper was commenting on the U.S. Congress's rejection of the missiles deal with Saudi Arabia.

In its Friday editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says that the United States will forfeit its credibility as regards its support for the moderate Arab states, should this position continue. The paper notes that the Jewish lobby in general carries much weight in political decisionmaking in the United States, at the expense of U.S. interests. It refers to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' remarks, which implied that these deals might threaten Israel, the friend with a special and peculiar relationship with the United States.

Government Accused of Collaborating With U.S.

PM071215 Cairo al-Ahali in Arabic 23 Apr 86 pp 6, 8

[Chief Editor Husayn 'Abd al-Razzaq article: "The American Murderers and Their Collaborating Partners"]

[Excerpts]

Questions Raised

Even though many facts and details concering the barbaric U.S. attack on Libya have become clear, important questions are still raised in Egypt and in other capitals, especially the following two important questions:

The first concerns the real reasons behind the insane U.S. attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyah — reason that have motivated two military attacks on Libya in less than three weeks; the second pertains to the Egyptian Government's real position toward the attack and toward Libya and this government's role in the U.S. strategy.

It is indubitable that the latest attack on Libya is part of a U.S. scheme connected with long-range strategic objectives. As we record the cold facts, this attack is not the first and may not be the last.

Murderers' Objective

The U.S. administration has had several importance stratetic objectives behind these constant efforts to eliminate al-Qadhdhafi.

From the U.S. viewpoint, Libya stands as a stumbling block to imposing the U.S.-Israeli settlement on the Arab area. Libya is the only Arab state that openly rejects Israel's existence and demands restoration of the Palestinian land to the Palestinian people.

Acting on this basis, Libya rejects Camp David and all the projected settlement plans and plays a role opposed to the so-called Arab moderation and to the "arabization of Camp David." Libya also supports the countries and organizations that reject the U.S.-Israeli settlement.

In recent years, the Libyan Government has played an important role against the "U.S. domination of Sudan" which Washington considers a part of its strategy in the area. This strategy is based on keeping the Red Sea coastline in the hands of friendly and subservient states, on using Sudan to put pressure on the progressive regime in Ethiopia and on providing protection and support for Egypt's southern borders in order to achieve stability for the Egyptian regime which is friendly to the United States. Under Numayri's dictatorship, Sudan was one of the fisrt Arab states likely to conclude peace with Israel and to join Camp David and the U.S. settlement.

Libya's role in opposing Numayri's regime, in supporting the popular forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, led by Garang, against Numayri, in supporting the new Sudanese administration in the wake of the April 1985 uprising and in establishing military relations between Tripoli and Khartoum has aroused U.S. concern and wrath. White House Spokesman Larry Speakes said in August 1985 in the wake of the signing of the military treaty between Sudan and the Libyan Jamahiriyah: "We are talking to the officials concerned in Khartoum about our deep concern regarding the possibility of military relations between Sudan and Libya."

If the Libyan policy is a cause of concern for the U.S. imperialist interests in Sudan, then this policy arouses, from the U.S. viewpoint, more than concern in connection with the U.S. presence and interests in Egypt which is considered, next to Israel, the number one U.S. ally in the area. This is something which we will soon discuss in detail.

There remain the U.S. objectives of confronting the Soviets. Libya, with its firm relations with the Soviet union and as one of two countries (Syria and Libya) friendly to the Soviet Union on the Mediterranean Sea, occupies a prominent place in the U.S. schemes against the Soviet Union and for insuring U.S. control of the Mediterranean.

Last December, U.S. circles revealed their concern over the Soviet support for Libya and a U.S. State Department spokesman announced that the Soviet Union was deploying sophisticated antiaicraft missiles in Libya.

U.S. intelligence sources have asserted that the Soviet Union is currently building two sites in Libya for launching SS-X-26 and SS-X-27 intercontinental nuclear missiles. U.S. intelligence alleges that these Soviet missiles arrived in Misratah Port in November 1985. The sources have also said that a base is being built for these missiles in 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' base, close to Banghazi, adding that they are not yet certain that a second base is being built in Al-Kufrah Oasis on the Libyan-Egyptian borders.

THE WASHINGTON POST also reported on 21 December 1985 that the U.S. Administration had become certain of the deployment of Sam-5 missiles in two locations in Libya and that these sophisticated Soviet missiles are capable of hitting their target at a distance of 150 miles — 240 kilometers — and of hitting U.S. reconnaissance planes which fly at high altitude and spy on all of the area's states

Unconfidential Partner

Under the present government and the preceding governments, Egypt has, regrettably, played the role of the number one partner in the U.S. schemes in the area, particularly the schemes against Libya. This explains the disgraceful position the Egyptian Administration took when the first U.S. attack was launched in the Gulf of Sidra last March and this administration's silence on the pretext of lack of information! It also explains this administration's later content with expressing its resentment over the impudent U.S. attack of 15-16 April and its adoption of the U.S. allegations that the attack was carried out to confront terrorism. The government did this in the official statement issued by the [cabinet] meeting of linking aggression to the call for an international conference to confront terrorism. This has motivated some observers to say that the Egyptian Government seeks to provide cover for the next U.S. attack on Libya.

Through Dr Butrus Ghali's statements and the hysterics he displayed at the People's Assembly last Saturday and through the Egyptian official media (the national press), the Egyptian Government demonstrated its actual sympathy for the U.S. attack after a hypocritical silence which lasted no more than a few days. It launched a "campaign of hatred" against Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi, employing the same U.S. arguments and allegations. The most obvious and most scandalous part of this campaign has been embodied in Ibrahim Sa'dah's article in last Saturday's *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, entitled: "The Defeated Who Emerged Triumphant." The article accuses al-Qadhdhafi of being "an ignorant leader and a trivial instrument used by the Soviets to achieve their objectives and ambitions and their terroristic schemes everywhere... Al-Qadhdhafi has thus become the number one terrorist in the world." In the article, Sa'dah admits that all the Arab states have declared their support for Al-Qadhdhafi are huypocrites and that the situation would have been completely different had the U.S. raid killed Al-Qadhdhafi or had the abortive coup attempt succeeded in toppling him.

Ibrahim Sa'dah has said implicitly that which he has not stated explicitly, namely that Egypt would have been the first "Arab" state to support and applaud the U.S. raid's killing or toppling of Al-Qadhdhafi.

The list of Egyptian participation in the U.S. schemes against Libya and al-Qadhdhafi, culminating with the latest raid, is a long and decisive list.

In the wake of the U.S. dispatch of four AWACS planes to Egypt in February 1983 to confront what Washington considered a Libyan threat to Numayri's regime in Sudan and of the agreement to deny that those planes were sent at Egypt's request, the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK* exposed the U.S.-Egyptian plot in March 1983, and said, quoting U.S. sources, that President Reagan was partially responsible with his surprise statements for the failure of the military operation which the United States had planned against Libya in agreement with Sudan and Egypt. The plan had sought to provoke the Libyan forces to attack Sudan so that the United States and Egypt could then launch a sudden attack to destroy the largest possible number of Libyan fighter aircraft. But because the "alleged" Libyan attack was not launched, the U.S. plan was modified to show that the rapid U.S. military aid for Egypt dissuaded Libya from launching any attack.

On 30 March 1983, the U.S. sources revealed that Nicholas Veliotis, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs, had made a secret visit to Cairo to say that Washington would continue to give Egypt the support needed to confront the Soviet-Libyan threat.

On 10 August [year not given] the Western Desert witnessed the Bright Star exercises which were exploited, according to the U.S. newspaper *HERALD TRIBUNE*'s assertions, to spy on Libya and the area's other countries. The Bright Star exercises were concluded with Egyptian-British exercises near the Libyan borders in November 1983, keeping in mind that Britain was the other partner in the U.S. attack on Libya.

In September 1984 and following surprise statements by President Husni Mubarak accusing Libya — during the uproar raised over mining the Red Sea and culminating in nothing — of plotting to destroy the High Dam and to close the Suez Canal by sinking a ship in it, the U.S. magazine *NEWSWEEK* said that it had been planned "to turn the Egyptian public opinion against Libya and to launch an Egyptian attack on Libya while the Sixth Fleet was conducting its exercises in the area."

NEWSWEEK likened the plan to the previous Egyptian attack launched against Libya in 1977 under Al-Sadat's administration.

In March 1985, Murphy stated that the military aid the United States gives Egypt seeks to maintain this state as an "element of stability in the Middle East and Africa and as a force capable of deterring the Libyan spirit of adventurism in the area."

Two months earlier, *THE NEW YORK TIMES* published a confidential document sent by the Egyptian Goverment to the U.S. Department of State, coupled with a request for increasing U.S. aid to the Egyptian Government by $1 billion in the new fiscal year. The paper said that the document notes a long list of occasions on which Egypt permitted the United States to use Egyptian military installations. The list included three occasions:

The Egyptian support for the United States in dealing with the Libyan threats against Sudan;

Egypt's assistance to the United States in transporting munitions to Lebanon in September 1983;

The guaranteed right of flight and landing Egypt gave the U.S. aircraft during the special U.S. exercises with the Sultanate of Oman.

In November 1983, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah made statements in which he defined the dangers threatening Egyptian security from the growing military force around Egypt, especially in Libya which creates trouble, posesses vast quantities of modern Soviet weapons and has thousands of Soviet, Cuban, Korean and Palestinian military men (60 pilots), and, second, in the Soviet presence in Ethiopia and the Soviet naval base in the PDRY.

In June 1985, the U.S. Administration requested, in secret contacts held in the wake of the hijacking of the U.S. place on 14 June, permission for some elements of the special force known as Delta to be stationed permanently in Sahl Qina base in order to make it possible to move rapidly to deal with any Mideastern developments posing a threat to U.S. interests. The Egyptian Government agreed to the request.

In the wake of the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner in November 1985, the United States urged Egypt to launch a war against Libya. It supplied Egypt with aerial photographs of training camps in Libya taken by a U.S. spy satellite, asserting that Abu Nidal uses these camps to train the terrorist groups that operate against Egypt. The United States also supplied Cairo with a U.S. military report on the Libyan Army's armament and capability, asserting that the Libyans are incapable of repelling a military offensive launched by Egypt.

Special Friend Confesses

THE WASHINGTON POST reveals the true nature of the Egyptian-U.S. contacts with Libyan throughout 1985 and the first part of 1986 and raises the curtain on the July 1985 discussions of the U.S. National Security Council which resulted in the preparation of a report entitled "Remapping East Africa." In the report, the council proposes dividing Libya into three states:

A state in East Libya where the oil exists (State of Barqah);

A state in the Libyan coastal area west of the Gulf of Sidra and adjacent to the Algerian borders;

A state in the southern desert areas, with a part of these areas stripped away and annexed to Chad and with Egypt offered the inducement of a regime in Barqah loyal to the Egyptian regime.

Upon conclusion of the U.S. National Security Council meetings, contacts were begun with Egypt in the same month, in its capacity as the friendly state with which matters are coordinated in the area, to embark upon military action against Libya.

According to information circulated by U.S. sources and reported by Ibrahim Nafi' on 31 March 1986:

Poindexter, who was then assistant to the national security adviser, visited Cairo in September to discuss joint military action against Libya.

In December, William Casey, the intelligence director, visited Egypt for the same purpose.

In January, Poindexter, who had become the national security adviser, made a third visit, accompanied by Ronald (Forsythe).

Ibrahim Nafi' says that the outcome of the three visits was negative. But what Nafi' has not said is that there was a fourth visit, reported by *THE WASHINGTON POST*, on 3 April 1986. *THE WASHINGTON POST* said: "U.S. sources confirm that confidential U.S.-Egyptian-talks were held in Cairo last February on joint military operations to topple Al-Qadhdhafi, that the talks were fruitful and that the planning goes on."

What *THE WASHINGTON POST* has not said is that the man who held the latest talks was Willian Casey who had visited Cairo. Instructions were then issued by the Press Office to the government papers not to report the news of Casey's arrival. *AL-AHALI* published the report exclusively.

This entire chain of facts confirms the Egyptian involvement since 1983 (at least) in the preparation for and in carrying out joint actions against Libya and Al-Qadhdhafi.

This involvement is understandable in "the light of the very special relations" with the United States of America and of the economic, military and political subservience to the U.S. White House under the canopy of the open-door policy.

The matter is made even clearer in light of what was reported in August 1983 on the U.S. Administration's decision to move the CIA's Middle East head office from Beirut to Cairo. This decision was made within the framework of the new U.S. arrangements in the Middle East — arrangements which have encompassed fundamental changes in the U.S. State Department team in charge of the Middle East and of the U.S. embassies in the area. Nicholas Veliotis, the new U.S. Ambassador in Cairo, "will lead and direct all the U.S. diplomatic operations in the area. The intelligence outfit will operate from a special floor in the new U.S. Embassy building in Cairo under the guise of an independent outfit, such as cultural relations and scientific aid office, similar to the outfit which was present in the Beirut embassy and which was exposed in the wake of the explosion which killed Robert Clayton, one of the high-ranking CIA officials in the Middle East."

Moreover, one cannot ignore the significance of the statement President Mubarak made during his visit to the United States in March 1985 and in which he said, addressing Reagan:

"I don't believe that there is a more capable leader than you to play a historic role and to attain a sacred message in the Middle East. Destiny has chosen you to lead this great nation at a time when a golden opportunity is available for peace."

With the latest raid, the curtain has been raised on vulgar intervention and flagrant plotting against Libya on Egypt's soil.

Bashir Al-Rabiti declares from Cairo in the name of the Libyan National Front that Libyan citizens are joining the patriotic armed forces in fighting the remnants of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and that the fighting is spreading from street to street. He goes on to say: "These patriotic forces must unite their ranks to set up a democratic system in which the rule of the law prevails and which is founded on constitutional institutions, [not] on the ruins of the system of the despotic individual."

From Cairo also, 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush lauds the U.S. raids on Tripoli and Benghazi and says that a rebellion has erupted among the ranks of the Libyan forces and that he has received reports from the Libyan liberation front, which he chairs, indicating that there is gun fire in the streets.

There is no doubt that a political refugee's involvement in plotting against his country from the territory of another country, Egypt in this case, can only happen with the approval and blessing, if not the cooperation, of the latter country's government.

In the light of these facts, the Libyan raid and the Egyptian position seem to go much beyond the limits of the event itself, important though it is. They flow into the framework of the U.S. aggressive and terroristic strategy against the area's peoples, against world peace and against peace in the Mediterranean basin. The raids and the position expose the degree of subservience imposed on Egypt as a result of these policies.

Consequently, the Libyan raid and the Egyptian position throw on the shoulders of the national political parties and forces and of the democratic organizations enormous responsibilities which they must carry out before it is too late.

Minister Rebuts Syrian Accusations on Explosions

JN081756 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 8 May (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has strongly rebutted the Syrian regime's claims about Iraq's involvement in the explosions which recently took place [words indistinct]. In a statement to INA here this evening, Jasim said that these claims that the Syrian regime is repeating are far from the truth that many know, which is that Riaq disapproves of, denounces, and condemns these acts while the Syrian regime continues to carry out these acts in various places all the time.

In his statement, the Iraqi minister said that the Syrian regime itself had announced following these explosions last month that they were carried out by Israel, and now it tries to accuse Iraq, whose policy opposes such acts. The minister stressed that the world knows that there is strong popular discontent with the regime of Hafiz al-Asad [words indistinct].

The Iraqi minister concluded his statement by saying that the claims and falsehoods of the Syrian regime will not conceal the despair and trouble Syria is experiencing.

Saddam Husayn Congratulates Sudan's Al-Mirghani

JN082008 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to President Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani on becoming chairman of the Sudanese State Council. The following is the text of the cable:

His Excellency brother Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sduanese State Council, Khartoum. On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Sduanese State Council, it pleases me to send you in my own name and on behalf of the Iraqi people warmest congratulations, wishing you success, glory and progress for the fraternal Sudanese people, and prosperity and promotion of the fraternal relations between Sduan and Riaq in the interest of our glorious Arab nation.

[Signed] Your brother Saddam Hsuayn, president of the Iraqi Republic.

Saddam Husayn Addresses Ba'th Party Veterans

JN081434 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 May 86

["Text" of address by President Saddam Husayn at meeting with Ba'th Party veterans; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow comrades and women comrades, welcome. It is a blessed day to celebrate in awarding you the party medal for being Arab Socialist Ba'th Party members for 25 years.

We now see the party members eagerly serving their people — in the village, country, and district. They seek their people's satisfaction and that it not be said that they have abandoned their militant role which they began many years ago. We see women and men ready to serve the people and defend Iraq. History and the entire Arab nation and not only Iraqis will remember that had it not been for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's leadership during this phase, Iraq would have broken up into pieces and groups and been in a worse situation than Lebanon.

The Ba'th Party believes that the people, after God, are the source of strength, wisdom, and goodness. It also believes that the main aim of struggle is making people happy, strong, and glorious. The most important medal we wear on our chests, comrades and women comrades, is the people's satisfaction and our profound, unshakable belief that we are sincerely serving the people and honestly implementing principles. We may differ on how to implement these principles — and this natural — but it is certain that we are all generally heading in one direction and seeking to achieve the same objectives. We are all ready to limitlessly serve this great people and glorious nation. We hope to see comrades always satisfied with your achievements in serving the people, principles, and nation. The occasion, God willing, will be repeated next year after repulsing your enemy. [Applause] We hope to see you triumphant and glorious on other occasions.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Downing of Planes Denied

JN090911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims that two Iraqi planes were shot down. The spokesman told INA a short while ago that these claims are sheer lies intended to cover up the Iranian forces' defeat on the battlefield.

The Iraqi military spokesman emphasized that all the planes which carried out their missions returned safely to base. He defied the Iranian regime to prove its claims.

Iraqi Communique on Raids, other Action

JN081643 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Communique No. 2,218 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination and courage of men, our valiant Armed Forces continue their confrontation of the aggressor rogues, inflicting on them heavy losses in life and equipment. The following is a roundup of our activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. With hearts full of fiath in God and in principles, our brave eagles courageously and efficiently continue to deal severe punishment to the enemies, whether to their troop concentrations, the resources they exploit, or their economic facilities. Our brave eagles dealt the following blows:

A. At 0830 [0430 GMT] today, our planes carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

B. At 1155 [0755 GMT] today, our brave eagles raided the Ahvaz oil pump and struck it with their missiles, setting it ablaze.

C. At the same time, that is, at 1155 today, our planes also carried out a devastating raid on the pumping station of the production unit in the Marun oil field, destroying their targets.

D. At 1025 [0625 GMT] and 1027 today, our planes raided two bridges the enemy uses for military purposes, destroying them.

E. Throughout the day, our planes also carried out 85 combat missions during which they sowed destruction on enemy equipment and death among enemy ranks. After carrying their duty with their famous courage and efficiency, our brave eagles safely returned to base, under God's protection and guidance.

2. Our brave formations on the VII Army Corps front continued their heroic activities against enemy units, inflicting the following losses on them: 8 enemy soldiers were killed: 2 120mm mortars were destroyed; 1 gun was destroyed; 2 machineguns of various calibers were destroyed; 6 vehicles, one towing an ambulance, were destroyed; 10 ammunition dumps were destroyed;1 shovel and 1 excavator were destoyed; and 2 observation posts were destroyed and their occupants were killed.

3. Our units in the East Maysan operation sector under the IV Army Corps destroyed one enemy personnel carrier and killed one enemy soldier. Our units also captured the following military hrdware in addtition to those mentioned in our previous communiques: 2 personnel carriers, 1 106mm gun, 26 RPG-7 lunahcers, 74 Kalashnikov rifles, 1 GC rifle, 8 BKC machineguns, 2 RPK machineguns, and large quantities of ammunition of various calibers.

4. Three enemy soldiers were killed, another was wounded, and four infantry positions, one machinegun, and one observation post were destroyed in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps.

5. Five enemy rafts were destroyed and their occupants were either killed or wounded, and one boat was alsodestroyed in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps. One 60mm mortar and one shelter were destroyed in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps.

6. Six enemy infantry positions, one mortar, and one machinegun position were destroyed, and one ammunition dump was set on fire in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

7. The criminal enemy shelled the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, damaging three houses.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 May 1986

Further Reportage on Finnish Foreign Minister Visit

Received by King Husayn

JN081200 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen who conveyed to his majesty a written message from Finnish President Mauno Koivisto. The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the foreign minister, and the Finnish ambassador in Amman.

Makes Statement, Departs

JN081855 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Amman — Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and his delegation left Amman today following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Crown Prince Hasan. He also held talks with senior Jordanian officials on bilateral relations.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, the Finnish minister said his visit to Jordan was successful, especially since he acquainted himself with Jordanian views on current regional developments. He said: I conveyed an invitation to His Majesty King Husayn from the Finnish president to visit Finland and another invitation to the foreign minister.

The Finnish minister was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the chief of protocol, the Finnish ambassador in Amman, and the embassy staff.

Spain's King Juan Carlos Arrives on Private Visit

JN081516 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Aqaba, 8 May (PETRA) -- His Majesty King Juan Carlos of Spain and Her Majesty Queen Sofia arrived in Aqaba this afternoon on a private visit to Jordan for several days. They were received at Aqaba Airport by His Majesty King Husayn, Her Majesty Queen Nur, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and his wife, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman and his wife.

JERUSALEM STAR Decries Israeli Participation in SDI

JN081217 Amman THE JERUSALEM STAR in English 8-14 May p 8

[Editorial: "Israel and SDI"]

[Text] The signing of an agreement between the United States and Israel this week on the latter's participation in the "star war" programme is a serious escalation of regional tension in the Middle East. It will have grave repercussions on the peace process and will further upgrade Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbours.

But this should not have surprised us. The signing of the agreement allowing Israeli scientists access to research facilities related to the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) programme would indeed translate the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel into grim and existing reality.

Israel's Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said in Washington that he had urged the Americans to elevate Israel to the same status as America's NATO allies in winning contracts for its ailing military industries. We can imagine what advantages the Israeli military establishments will gain by having access to the United States' most secret and technologically advanced defence programme.

Condemning this move by America will not mean a lot if it is not followed by serious Arab action. The event is so dangerous that the whole concept of American-sponsored peace talks flutters as the unholy alliance between the United States and Israel is unravelled.

There is no doubt that it is Israel which is going to benefit most from the latest agreement. Israel's contribution to this strategic programme will be minor compared to what it will pass on to its own military industries. Israel's growing independence from the United States in the field of military know-how and armament supplies will only increase and whet its appetite and willingness to expand in this region depending on its own sophisticated arsenals. While the Arabs are debating the options for peace in the Middle East, Israel is concentrating its efforts on how to abort arms deals to the Arabs, conspiring to weaken and exhaust strong Arab countries, investing heavily in war research — the first Israeli-made fighter bomber the Lavi is about to make its presence felt in the region — while paying lip service to the rest of the world on its cosmetic intentions to make peace.

Let us not forget also that the current crusade against terrorism in the Middle East is only a cover for covert and overt operations to deprive the Arab countries of aquiring modern weapons. One of the main obstacles affecting the proposed Saudi arms deal in Washington today is that Saudi Arabia has close ties with Syria, which is suspected of being a supporter of terrorists by Mr Reagan who entertains the fear of the possibility of these arms falling into terrorists' hands.

Reportage on Al-Jumayyil's Visit to Tunisia

Talks With Bourguiba, Klibi Noted

NC080740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has declared that Lebanon continues to seek the unity of its land and people and its freedom, independence, and sovereignty. It is trying to win back its usurped right in the south, and rejects a non-Lebanese presence in this area, Israeli or any other. Lebanon will also fulfill its Arab role to the end, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles.

The Information Ministry officers accompanying President al-Jumayyil on his visit to Tunisia report that the president will conclude his meetings with President Bourguiba with a final round of talks. The president has held a series of talks with Tunisian officials and Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi.

He has said that the meeting in Bkrki last week between Lebanon's mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, and the new Maronite patriarch, Nasrallah Butrus Sfayr, underscored the absolute solidarity of the Lebanese. It showed that barriers and barricades, and Beirut's partition will not prevent the Lebanese from meeting each other. The Lebanese people are determined to get together, unite their land, and concentrate their will.

The president yesterday received members of the Arab diplomatic corps accredited to Tunisia and to the Arab League. Speaking to them on the current situation in Lebanon and his visit to Tunisia, he praised the speech made by the PLO representative and said: Lebanon has made sacrifices and does not regret that, because this is Lebanon's role. He called on the PLO to avert dismemberment and avoid being used for non-Palestinian purposes and for objectives other than liberation, a goal that everyone in Lebanon hopes they will attain.

Communique Issued

NC090638 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A joint Lebanese-Tunisian communique issued on the conclusion of President Amin al-Jumayyil's 2-day visit to Tunisia emphasizes the determination of Lebanon and Tunisia to work together strengthen Arab ranks and solidarity. The communique says that the two countries agree that it is necessary to help Lebanon and give it support in resisting Israeli ambitions, and to back the Palestinian cause under the PLO's leadership.

The communique reasserts President Bourguiba's firm endorsement of the efforts of the Lebanese president, government, and people to consolidate Lebanon's unity, safeguard its independence, and exercise its authority everywhere. Bourguiba expersses hopes that Lebanon will surmount its difficulties and reassume its significant position and distinguished role among the nations and peoples. The joint Lebanese-Tunisian communique states that Israel must withdraw completely from Lebanon in implementation of the Security Council's resolutions.

Before leaving Tunis yesterday, President al-Jumayyil stressed the need for cooperation among Arab states, saying: We hope that the Arabs will make peace with each other because what is happening on the Arab arena at present serves only Israel and imperialism. We seek freedom and liberation, and liberation requires closed ranks. The regrettable thing, President al-Jumayyil adds, is that some are fighting occupation with slogans and demagogy, but what is required is a historic pause.

Al-Jumayyil Leaves Tunis

NC081614 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has left Tunis for Beirut via Paris after holding intensive talks with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his top aides. The talks focused on the Lebanese issue and its developments. During his meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, President al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that the league will help resolve the Lebanese crisis. According to informed sources, Klibi promised to convey the Lebanese president's views to other Arab leaders so that they may express their opinions and take the necessary steps.

Al-Jumayyil Meets With Mubarak

JN081833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1740 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Some informed sources have stated that Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil met with President Mubarak in Cairo and with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] in Tunis before leaving today to go back to Lebanon following a short stopover in Paris.

Regarding his meeting with the Egyptian president, a diplomatic source in Cairo confirmed to REUTER today the report about the Lebanese president's stopover in Cairo on his way to Tunis and that he held a lengthy meeting with President Husni Mubarak. It is to be recalled that the Egyptian president vehemently attacked Damascus last week, emphaizing the need for a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. It is also known that there have been no diplomatic relations between Lebanon and Egypt since the conclusion of the Camp David accords. The meeting between the two had not been confirmed until now, but if it is confrimed, the Lebanese president took a big step to distance himself from Damascus, particularly if the second report is also confirmed, about the meeting between Amin al-Jumayyil and Abu Iyad in Tunis.

This report was leaked by informed Palestinian sources this morning, and Lebanese sources have not denied it. Abu Iyad confirmed this at a press conference this afternoon. His spokesman contacted us by telephone from Tunis this afternoon and told us that Abu Iyad said the following: I met with President Al-Jumayyil. The meeting was of a personal nature. We discussed the renewal of the passports of Palestinians residing in the Gulf and the problems facing Palestine and Lebanon.

Amal Political Bureau Meets, Issues Statement

NC081816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Amal Movement Political Bureau held its weekly meeting under Minister Nabih Birri today. A number of political, security, and organizational matters were reviewed. The Political Bureau members then issued a statement in which they noted the dangerous level which all aspects of the Lebanese crisis had reached, especially the stifling living conditions threatening the majority of the Lebanese people.

In their statement, the Amal Movement members expressed the belief that the president's frequent trips abroad only exacerbate and complicate the issue. Such visits, the statement noted, are accompanied by propaganda campaigns directed primarily against Syria and its allies. The Political Bureau statement also described the military preparations underway in the eastern area as an attempt to drag the country, especially the Christians, into a battle. The opening of a new airport and the adoption of a series of measures designed to isolate the eastern area from the rest of Lebanon are part of the effort to complete the establishment of a Maronite canton. The statement called for utilizing the Syrian initiative in Lebanon to rescue the country from catastrophe. This initiative is based on the tripartite agreement, which has the approval of the majority of Lebanese people.

Regarding the security of West Beirut, the Political Bureau members emphasized Nabih Birri's declaration of readiness to follow any security plan for Beirut on which all nationalist and Islamic parties could agree. According to the bureau members, swift action is now required if danger is to be averted. The bureau members welcomed last week's calls by nationalist and Islamic parties. They urged all forces to formulate a single concept and solution. They denounced all forms of abduction and murder, as well as the attacks directed against educational and health institutions. Such acts are part of the scheme to fragment and partition Lebanon. The Amal Movement Political Bureau members also speculated on the results achieved at the recent Tokyo summit conference. They regarded the U.S. statements and the European insinuations as part of a new campaign in the wake of the U.S. policy's failure to achieve any progress in its plan for a settlement for the region. The Lebanese people confronted the American forces who entered Lebanon after the Israeli invasion, and they thwarted the 17 May agreement. By cooperating and allying with Syria, they can confront the new American onslaught.

Birri Leaves for Damascus for Talks With Syrians

NC082033 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has left Beirut for Damascus to discuss the situation in Lebanon with Syrian officials.

Junblatt Rules Out Solution With Al-Jumayyil

NC080737 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpts] In an interview with the *DAILY STAR* published today, Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt said that the way out of the political, security, economic, and social deadlock is for all functionaries to agree on getting the country out of its critical situation; he stated that the tripartite agreement remains the principal basis for dialogue.

Replying to a question about the opposition of the Christian majority to the tripartite agreement, Junblatt said: There is no Christian majority. There is Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, and Camille Sham'un. They have thwarted the agreement. The Christian people, and the Muslim people, too, if we can say so, want salvation. They all want salvation but on a clear and sound basis. It is wrong to say that the majority of the Christian people oppose salvation.

On the question of how to attain salvation, Junblatt said: As long as Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese Forces, and the isolationist group continue to place their bets on an Israeli military action and on U.S. instructions, there can, I am sorry to say, be no salvation. Asked about the possibility of reaching a solution with Al-Jumayyil, Junblatt stated: In my view, it is difficult to reach a solution with Amin al-Jumayyil, a certain group of his followers, or with the so-called Lebanese Forces school, Samir Ja'ja', Sham'un and Al-Kaslik. This intransigent school sees no need to reform Lebanon's political system, review the distribution of wealth, or give the deprived areas their share.

Junblatt was asked whether the country will be partitioned in the end. He declared: The country is already partitioned one way or another. There is of course East Beirut which exists as a statelet benefiting from the legitimate authority, while here in West Beirut chaos reigns.

On the subject of preparations for a major battle, Junblatt stated: We know beforehand that there is no scope for a solution with Amin al-Jumayyil and the political line and trend he represents. This is because of his links with Israel and the Americans and also because of his party's refusal to accept a political soltuion and reform in Lebanon. They are counting on the fact that Lebanon is only a small country and on an Arab reaction the chief purpose of which is to weaken the national forces in Lebanon and reduce Syria's strength. Solution is impossible. We tried in Geneva, in Lausanne, and in the cabinet. He added: Looking at the matter objectively, it is clear that the battle is coming. We hope it will not come to that, but events are moving toward a battle.

Asked whether the battle will be part of a military solution in the absence of a political solution, the PSP leader replied: I did not say military solution. A battle with a certain regime has been imposed us. This regime is monopolizing and stealing the people's resources. Once again it is allying itself with Israel, and with hostile U.S. policy and forces. On whether he is willing to hold a dialogue with the other party, particularly Amin al-Jumayyil, Junblatt said: No. No dialogue.

Junblatt was asked whether there is tension between him and Syrian officials. He replied: That is just a rumor. There will be no differences and there is, in fact, no dispute between me and Syria. We are in the same trench and, will remain in it against Israel, the Phalangist Party, the Lebanese Army, and today's attack by the Arab reaction, which aims to weaken Syria at all levels.

Junblatt added: I advise Amin al-Jumayyil to reside in Switzerland now that he has amassed millions.

Al-Huss Comments on U.S., Western 'Threats'

NC090959 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Commenting on the rise in the tone of U.S. and Western threats using the fight against terrorism as a pretext, Minister Salim al-Huss said today: We fear that the object of this rabid campaign is to create an excuse to attack Lebanon and Syria after the attack on Libya. Al-Huss condemned terrorism, saying that no one could countenance attacks on innocent and peaceful people anywhere in the world. Al-Huss added: It is really sad that the U.S. Administration, which has supported and is still supporting Israel in practicing the ugliest forms of terrorism in our country, should itself lead this campaign.

AUB Suspends Classes To Protest Teacher's Abduction

NC081158 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] The fate of Nabil Matar, a professor at the American University of Beirut [AUB] who was kidnapped yesterday, is still unknown. The university suspended classes today in protest at his abduction. Teachers, employees, and students of the university took part in a silent procession on the campus to protest the attacks and threats against AUB. The professors assocation also convened a general assembly in the university's West Hall building at 1000 today. Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss today received a delegation of AUB students. The delegation demanded that the education minister exert his efforts to secure the release of Dr Matar and to ensure that the university's teachers and students are properly protected.

After the meeting, Minister al-Huss said: I received the delegation of AUB students, who came to express their extreme anger at the kidnapping of Dr Nabil Matar, a distinguished professor of the university. This is one more in a series of attacks on the university, involving the kidnapping of some of its best foreign and Lebanese employees. I add my voice to those of the students and of all those concerned with this great cultural and educational institution, to say that whoever commits such cowardly acts is a traitor working for the enemies of our homeland, society, and mankind. To sabotage AUB, its hospital, and other foreign and local private and government cultural institutions is tantamount to undermining the future of a generation of our young people. It displays utter disregard for our interests, our homeland, and our society. Only an ungodly traitor could be guilty of this.

Austrian Diplomat's Car Stolen in West Beirut

NC081523 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Gunmen have stolen the car of the Austrian charge d'affaires in 'Ayn al-Tinah area in West Beirut.

National Resistance Attacks Israeli, Lahd Forces

Intelligence, Lahd Positions Hit

NC081838 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] National Resistance fighters attacked an intelligence position of the Israeli enemy and agent Lahd militias in Al-Dallashah today with rockets and machineguns, which caused human and material losses. Resistance fighters also attacked another position at the Kafr Hunah triangle in Jazzin district. The number of casualties could not be determined.

Meanwhile, the National Resitance Front issued a statement that the martyr Mahmud Haydar Fallah group detonated an explosive device as an Israeli enemy patrol was passing on the Marj 'Uyun-Dibbin road this morning. An Israeli truck was burned and those on it were killed or wounded.

Israeli Patrol Attacked

NC091002 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A group of the national resistance movement detonated an explosive device at 0430 when a patrol of the Israeli occupation forces was traveling along the ('Ayn Mas'ad-Yarin) main road. A half-track was destroyed and its crew killed or wounded. Eyewitnesses report that an occupation forces helicopter was seen evacuating the casualties to the occupied Arab territory.

ASL Foils Infiltration Attempt, Two Killed

JN081128 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
1000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Day by day, the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL] proves its strength and military ability to entrench security in the region where it is present through successfully confronting all sabotage operations aimed at provoking unrest in the border zone as well as through striking strongly in response to these operations.

After foiling several infiltration attempts last week and at the beginning of this week, on all fronts, particularly in the Hasbayya area, the ASL also succeeded at dawn today in foiling an infiltration attempt by a large group of saboteurs against the ASL center in (Shuqayf al-Naml) in the Al-Tiri area of Bint Jubayl. The center elements discovered the group during the attempt, clashed with it, and forced it to withdraw. The center elements then staged a large-scale combing operation of the area following the saboteurs' retreat. They found several weapons in the area, including machineguns, personal weapons, (lo) rockets, and RPG's. Security sources have said that the clash resulted in the killing of two saboteurs and wounding a large number of them.

Further on Recent Syrian Military Activities

Reconnaissance Flights Over Al-Biqa'

NC081133 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1122 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Syrian MIG warplanes have flown reconnaissance sorties over the Al-Biqa' region.

Check-Points on Roads Increased

C081712 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Press reports indicate that the number of Syrian Army and police check-points set up on the highway between Judayyat Yabus on the Lebanese border and the approaches to Damascus now total 16. This is part of the attempt by Syrian authorities to contain the aggravating security unrest in Syria.

Former Red Knights Commander Al-Khatib Killed

NC080939 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0845 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Security reports say that Attorney Nasib 'Abd al-Ghani al-Khatib and three of his companions were killed last night. They were riding in Al-Khatib's Cadillac no. 479239 on the Al-Namliyah bridge in the Al-Mudayrij area, which is under direct Syrian control. According to information available to Radio Free Lebanon, Nasib al-Khatib was a founder member of what was previously called the National Confrontation Front. The other founders were Deputy Talal al-Mir'ibi, Suhayl Hamadah, and 'Ali 'Id. Syria established and initially patronized this front, which later became the present Arab Democratic Party. Al-Khatib was a member of the party's command. He was in charge of the party's military wing, known as the Red Knights, for some time. He was known to have good relations with the pro-'Arafat group in the PLO despite the differences between 'Arafat and Syria. This enraged the Syrians. However, mediation efforts by 'Ali 'Id and Suhayl Hamadah resulted in Al-Khatib's return to the Arab Democratic Party for a while. Soon after, Al-Khatib left for London, where he remained in touch with the PLO chairman until his recent return to Beirut.

Army Statement on Officer's Abduction, Death

NC081430 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Statement issued by the Army Command Guidance Directorate on 8 May]

[Text] Major Ibrahim Khalil al-Far, a member of the Beirut area command, was abducted and physically liquidated this morning. This act was part of a premeditated plot to frustrate the hopes which Beirut citizens pin on their army. The threads of this plot have been revealed by the assassination of Major Amin Qasim, the abduction of Captain Riyad Dughan, and today's murder of Major Ibrahim al-Far.

Major al-Far left his house in Burj Abu Haydar at approximately 0900 this morning. He was kidnapped by seven gunmen in two cars and taken to Hawd al-Wilayah. His body, riddled by several bullets, was later found in the Normandy area and taken to the American University hospital. Information and facts are now being gathered. When the investigation is completed, the Army Command will announce the details of the incident and those responsible for it. In this way leaders and citizens will become aware of the objectives behind this plot.

Army Repulses Infiltration Attempt in Al-Matn

NC090640 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0515 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] At 0615 this morning, the Lebanese Army repulsed a leftist attempt to infiltrate its ranks in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah under cover of a 20-minute barrage of artillery and rocket shelling. According to available reports, four of the infiltrators were killed or wounded.

Clashes Reported in Upper Al-Matn, East Sidon

Rocket, Artillery Shellings Cited

NC081739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to security sources, clashes involving the use of automatic weapons, rockets, and artillery took place on the Shrin, Al-Zighrin, and 'Ayn al-Tuffahah combat lines in upper Al-Matn at 1600 today. Meanwhile, acute tension is prevailing on the East Sidon front following violent clashes that began at 0800 today, when the positions of the Popular Liberation Army came under fire from agent Lahd militia artillery. When the Popular Liberation Army returned fire, clashes involving all types of weapons took place and continued until noon.

'Fierce' Clashes 'Raging'

NC090629 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] A guarded calm prevails along the combat lines in the capital and the southern suburb, following intermittent fire during the night. The situation in Upper al-Matn became tense this morning. Fierce clashes, involving the use of various types of weapons, are raging there.

Roads to Eastern Areas Closed 1800-0600 Daily

NC081726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1530 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] According to a security report, the persons manning the Monteverde roadblock will close the Beirut-Zahlah road from 1800 to 0600 starting today. Therefore, all roads leading east, from the Al-Barbarah roadblock in the north, up to Kafr Shima and Al-Kafa'at in the south, and the Monteverde in the east, were closed simultaneously, including the crossings between the two sectors of the capital.

London Embassy Denies Terrorist Links

JN082005 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1910 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] London, Bonn, Berlin, 8 May (SANA) — The Syrian Embassy in London today issued a statement categorically denying any involvement in or knowledge of alleged terrorist activities on British territory, especially with regard to the incident at Heathrow Airport on 17 April. The statement said that the embassy believes that the escalation of the intensified international smear campaign against Syria is intended to justify a joint U.S.-Israeli aggression against Syria.

Dr Faysal Summaq, Syrian ambassador in Berlin and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps in the GDR, has refuted the false allegations and accusations which were disseminated by some media organs in West Berlin aimed at linking Syria's name with the bomb attack on the German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin. In a statement to KUNA, Syrian Ambassador in Bonn Shutaywi Sayfu said that the rumors about the involvement of the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin with the bombing incidents in West Berlin were unfounded and mere lies. Sayfu affirmed that the premeditated intentions behind such false reports are obvious and are merely intended to harm Syria's reputation.

Several official German circles expressed doubts about the authenticity of West German statements on Syria's involvement in the bomb attack on the Arab-German society office. The female lawyer defending Ahmad Nawwaf Hafi, the man accused in this case, said that she could not get in touch with her client, who had told her on several occasions that he was being subjected to tremendous pressure by U.S. central intelligence men and other intelligence men and that he felt he was being threatened. The lawyer explained that had the West German security authorities had the smallest clear piece of evidence they would have announced it because there would be no reason to conceal it.

Embassy Statement Issued

LD081647 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1558 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Syrian Embassy in London today issued a statement "categorically denying" any involvement in terrorist activities on British soil, including last month's attempted planting of a time-bomb on an El Al flight at Heathrow airport. The statement came in the wake of a report that Britain has asked the Syrian ambassador to waive diplomatic immunity so an embassy official can be questioned about the Heathrow bomb. Diplomatic sources said no clear answer has yet been given by the Syrians, who made no mention of the request in their statement.

The statement to the PRESS ASSOCIATION said: "The embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic categorically denies any knowledge of, or involvement in alleged terrorist activities on British soil, and in particular the incident at Heathrow airport on 17 April, 1986. The embassy has so far refrained from responding to stories in the media on this subject, because it does not wish to interfere with the investigations by the British security authorities into this matter. We are glad to state, however, that we offered our cooperation to the British authorities in their inquiries, firstly because we have nothing to hide, and secondly because we are anxious to maintain the friendly relations with Britain. In view of the mounting media pressure on this embassy, we reserve our right to make further statements as the case develops, especially as it is becoming increasingly evident that Syria is the target of an orchestrated international smear campaign intended to justify Israeli and American military action against us."

An embassy spokesman declined to add to the statement, or comment on the report that Britain has asked the Syrian ambassador to waive diplomatic immunity. Such a request would need to be considered by the Syrian Government in Damascus, and observers feel the Syrians are unlikely to say "yes" although they could withdraw the official.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe could also expel the man. The Israeli jumbo jet bomb attempt was raised in recent talks with the Syrian ambassador at the Foreign Office.

Scotland Yard said investigations into the El Al bomb attempt were continuing. "We are not prepared to discuss it further," a spokeswoman added.

GDR Ambassador Denies Embassy Role in Berlin Bombing

LD081921 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR gave a press conference in Berlin this afternoon. This was occasioned by the allegations of various Western media and also of two Jordanians arrested in West Berlin that the explosive attack on the Kreuzberg office of the German-Arab society was perpetrated with a bomb supplied to them through the Syrian Embassy in the GDR. Ambassador Dr Faysal Summaq gave a statement on this.

Dr Summaq said the Syrian Embassy is deeply displeased by these assertions. The embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in the GDR had nothing, absolutely nothing to do with that explosive device. This is also true in the case of every individual colleague at his embassy. However, now that the name of the embassy has been mentioned, Syria had lodged a demand through diplomatic channels that it be involved in the investigations of that attack. Admittedly there was no answer to this demand. Ambassador Dr Summaq went on to stress the fact that Syria rejects terrorism in all its forms. This is true both of the state terrorism practised principally by the United States and Israel, and also of all acts of terrorism directed against totally uninvolved, innocent persons at any place in the world. Moreover, May 8th, with its associations with such places as Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald, is also a day on which to remember the terrorism practised by Israel concentration camps such as Ansar, or massacres such as those in the Palestinian camps of Sabra and Shatila.

As for the attack on the German-Arab society in West Berlin and the people behind it, it is worth asking the question: Whom did this attack benefit? What would Syria have gained from an attack on this society, with which it maintains good contacts? And why should Syria put under strain and endanger its relations with the GDR, characterized as they are by deep friendship, by misusing the presence of its diplomats on the territory of the GDR for actions of this kind? Is not such a campaign of more benefit only to those who regard Syria as an obstacle to the realization of their imperialistic plans in the Near East, and who in most recent times have been uttering open threats against Syria as, for example, the U.S. President did immediately after the conclusion of the Tokyo summit conference of Western heads of state and government?

In answer to a question from a Greek correspondent, Ambassador Summaq said that the very building of the former German Reichstag, which is within sight of his embassy, recalls what purpose the Hitler fascists in former times had used a fire at the Reichstag and also a Van der Lubbe [the supposed Reichstag arsonist].Anyone requiring a pretext for provocation will certainly also find one or two agents provocateur for it. If one reflects upon this, a conclusion about the people behind such actions can be drawn.

Ambassador Summaq continued that the United States is, it is known, a major power, and that carries with it principally a responsibility for the safeguarding of peace. The United States should finally accept this responsibility.

U.S. Threats, Accusations 'Act of Terrorism'

JN081411 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. insistence on escalating aggression and conflicts on earth is unprecedented. The scenes played out by the United States before the international community regarding its concepts, policies, and decisions are aggressive, serious, and delusive scenes these scenes lack credibility and have the colors of Zionism and fascism. These aggressive U.S. scenes are repeated every day. They are characterized by provocation and bad intentions against us in this very important and sensitive region. These aggressive U.S. scenes appear every day in comments and statements issued by the U.S. authorities and circles close to these authorities as if the world has become a fertile region to receive the U.S. vituperations, delusions, and interpretations of war and peace issues. What is taking place is a serious invasion peddling serious ideas which threaten mankind's security and safety and pose dangers to several regions, territories, and peoples. The United States has given this invasion a new title, namely, international terrorism. It is a changing title for the U.S. hegemony in the world, a policy which began with the end of World War II. If we scrutinize recent history, we will realize that the United States is the last one to have the right to raise the slogan of combating terrorism or to joint those states which combat terrorism. We in this region were the first to raise the slogan of combating terrorism. We were the first people who carried arms and fought and are still fighting against terrorism. We have suffered and are still suffering from Zionist terrorism and terrorists. We have lost thousands of Arab citizens as a result of terrorism. Our graveyards are full of martyrs who fell while fighting a terrorist, fascist, Nazi, and expansionist enemy which adopted terrorism as a principle, policy, and objective. The most hideous form of terrorism is represented by the Zionist occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories. Terrorism comes out of the U.S. guns and planes which the Zionists use against Arab children, youth, and women inside and outside the occupied territories. Terrorism can never be carried out by a nation such as ours which has greatly contributed to building the edifice of many great civilizations on earth.

What the U.S. Administration is carrying out these days is a fierce war against the Arab nation's safety, stability, and tranquility. The United States does not fight international terrorism. It is fighting the kind of peace which it does not want and against all those who oppose this kind of peace. In fact, the United States fights those who struggle for and defend their rights and land. These are the facts of the scenes played out these days in the U.S. interpretations of world issues and problems. The issue is not that of terrorism, as Washington claims. It is the issue of concern over the fate of U.S. hegemony, a concern over the fate of the fascist and expansionist Zionism, and a concern over the growing liberation movements in the world. As long as we are fighting the fascist and expansionist terrorists and terrorism, we view the U.S. threats to and accusations of Syria as an act of terrorism which we will resist and confront to defend our destiny and future because we have a just cause recognized by international laws and resolutions.

'Most' Terrorist Plots Discovered, Arrests Made

GF091030 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports that Syrian authorities have discovered most of the terrorist plots which were to be carried out in a number of Syrian areas and have arrested elements of the group which was assigned to carry out these plots. The newspaper reports today that the confessions of these elements will be broadcast on television and radio, and will be published in the press in order to expose those parties masterminding these plots which are part of the preparations for possible Israeli aggression against Syria. The newspaper adds that these elements have made wide confessions regarding the places in which they were trained and amounts which they have been paid.

Political sources have disclosed to *AL-ITTIHAD* that the number of Syrian checkpoints along the road through the Syrian-Lebanese border has been increased in order to prevent the entry of food commodities and supplies from Lebanon in implementation of the new economic policy which the Syrian Government has adopted. Military information indicates that these checkpoints are related to the security measures the Syrian leadership took after the series of recent explosions.

Al-Na'ib Meets Libyan, Iranian Officials

JN081310 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Damascus, 8 May (SANA) — 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs, received 'Abd al-Qadir al-Urfali, charge d'affaires of the Libyan liaison office in Damascus. The discussion during the meeting dealt with the state of affairs in the Arab arena and the incessant imperialist U.S. threats to Libya and the Arab nation. Al-Na'ib also received Iranian Charge d'Affaires in Damascus Mahmud Hashemi today. Talks dealt with the current situation in the region and bilateral relations.

President al-Asad Receives DPRK's Yang Hyong-sop

JN081034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, and his delegation at 1145 today. Attending the meeting were Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and the DPRK ambassador in Damascus. Hyong-sop conveyed to the president the greetings of President Kim Il-Song. The president asked Hyong-sop to convey his greetings and best wishes to President Kim Il-song and the friendly Korean people. Talks revolved around the international situation, the Middle East developments, and bilateral relations.

Khaddam Confers With Canadian Official

JN081022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] In Damascus, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Mark Brown, Canadian under secretary of state for external affairs, at 0930 today. Attending the meeting were the Canadian ambassador in Damascus and Dr 'Isam al-Hayani, director of the Foreign Ministry Expatriates department. Talks revolved around the current international situation and the situation in the Middle East.

Al-Asad Meets Arab Lawyers Delegation

JN081846 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation from the standing bureau of the Federation of Arab Lawyers at 1315 today comprising General Secretary Faruq Abu 'Isa, President Ahmad al-Khawjah, the doyen of Egyptian lawyers, and Assistant Secretaries General 'Ammar ibn Tumi, Zuhayr al-Maydani, 'Adnan al-Jisr, Muhammad 'Alwan, Muhammad al-Sahili, and Muhammad Sabri Murdi. The meeting was attended by Nur al-Din al-Habbal, the doyen of Syrian lawyers.

Talks revolved around the situation in the Arab homeland in light of the imperialist-Zionist Inslaught, Israel's expansionist schemes, U.S. aspirations to dominate the region, and the role of Arab organizations in the current stage of pan-Arab struggle.

The delegation members expressed great appreciation for Syria's pan-Arab stands, courageous confrontation of the Arab nation's enemies, rejection of capitulationist and liquidatory solutions, and adherence to the objective of liberating the occupied Arab territory and regaining the usurped Arab rights.

The president affirmed to the delegation of the standing bureau of the Federation of Arab Lawyers that Syria's stands are principled and there will be no retreat from them regardless of the sacrifices involved. He affirmed that acts of terror will not work with Syria, which is determined to resist the imposition of Zionist solutions, all forms of imperialist hegemony, and the schemes of Zionist expansion on Arab land.

The president said that Syria is confident and optimistic about the future because in its battle against imperialism and Zionism, Syria depends on its intrinsic forces, its masses' readiness to offer sacrifices, the pan-Arab feeling of the Arab masses, and on the forces of freedom and peace in the world. These resources are not easily defeated when they defend a just cause such as the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation.

Vice President Dr Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah received the members of the standing bureau of Arab lawyers this morning together with the doyen of lawyers in the country. Talks revolved around the situation in the region and Syria's pan-Arab role.

Reportage, Comment on Possibility of Clash With Syria

Jerusalem Cites CBS

TA090524 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Israel is preparing a major military strike against Syria in retaliation for an alleged Syrian attempt to blow up an El Al airliner. This is according to CBS television, quoting American and Western European intelligence experts.

There has been no response yet from Jerusalem to the CBS report, but official sources in Jerusalem say there are no signs of Syrian aggressive tendencies toward Israel in recent days. The Voice of Israel's diplomatic correspondent quotes political sources as saying they are continuing to follow developments in Syria which, due to its internal situation, could deteriorate rapidly.

Peres Warns Syria

TA081217 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1145 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has warned the Syrian president against any adventures in light of the president's domestic situation in Syria. Shim'on Peres was speaking today before the Labor Party's Moshavim Movement District Council. Peres lauded Soviet caution in the U.S.-Libyan affair. This was reported by our correspondent 'Ezra Yanuv.

Says Confrontation Not Imminent

TA091200 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says Israel has no intention of attacking Syria and he sees no immediate indications that the Syrians are about to attack Israel. Prime Minister Peres was reacting to recent reports of increased tension. Peres was interviewed this morning by David Essing in an interview to be broadcast on Independence Day.

[Begin recording] [Essing] There are reports from time to time that the heat is increasing between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Are Israel and Syria on a collision course? Is war inevitable between Israel and Syria at some time in the future?

[Peres] Not necessarily. You know, there are situations where reports may create facts. I wouldn't like this to happen between Syria and ourselves. I can say with clarity that Israel doesn't have any intention to attack Syria, and, to the best of my knowledge, we don't have indications that the Syrians are going to attack Israel next morning. Talking about Syria, one must see the two faces of the Syrian foreign policy. One is her very deep engagement in international terror, and she will have to make up her mind if she wants to be recognized as next to Libya in her central role supporting international terror. Then, I believe, on the Syrian-Israeli relations, there were a great deal of alarming reports, which I would suggest to calm them down and have at least a de-escalation in the rhetoric between the countries. But judging cooly, I can't see immediate indications for a Syrian attack upon us and, as I have said, the Israeli position is clear. We don't have any intentions to attack the Syrians.

By the way, one must remember that the gentleman who spreads rumors very intensively is Mr 'Arafat. I believe he has sent some alarming reports to many Arab countries, as though Israel were going to attack Syria this morning. This morning — I mean a week ago, 2 weeks ago, 3 weeks ago. And, finally, when the morning was over and no attack took place, he spread the story that the Russians intervened and convinced us not to do so. Now, can I say again very clearly, we didn't intend to attack and we didn't get any messages from the Soviets, from Soviet Russia. So the whole thing is, was born in a cradle of bluff and it died as well in a tomb of a bluff.

[Essing] But Syria was involved in the attempt to put a bomb on the El Al airliner in London.

[Peres] Well, I said it, that there are two faces to Syrian foreign policy. One, which is real — international terror — and the Syrians apparently thought that they could get away with murder, but now they'll have to face a very real and clear challenge. Are they going to remain a land from which terror will spread in the future, or are they going to exclude themselves from this very dangerous club of international terrorism? [end recording]

Syrians on 'Constant Alert'

TA091131 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi has said that the Syrians have been on a constant alert since the downing of their aircraft last year. Given these circumstances, the chief of staff emphasized, the Syrians are better prepared for the possibility of war. Let us hear an excerpt of remarks Chief of Staff Lt Gen Moshe Levi made a short while ago at a news conference.

[Begin Levi recording] When they are prepared for the possibility of an American attack, as the Syrians have put it, all their units are in a greater state of alert, and the transition from this state of readiness to an actual initiation of operations is easier both technically and psychologically. The situation called an atmosphere of war undoubtedly has some effect. Add to this the background of the seven terrorist acts that recently took place, some of which were very grave not only in terms of casualties but also because they occurred almost simultaneously. If one takes the Syrian economic situation into account, one can easily come up with a host of reasons why they would be prevented from launching offensive operations or belligerent acts. One could also argue that the time is wrong or at least highly unreasonable. But on the other hand, one can list a variety of reasons why this could lead the Syrians to say: Well, if this is going to be the situation anyway, then let us go ahead and launch a war. [end recording]

The chief of staff's remarks on Syria were brought by our military correspondent Gay Zohar. It seems the Syrians are in aconstant state of alert.

'No Signs of Tension' Seen

TA082008 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] This evening military sources said there are no signs of tension along the Israeli-Syrian border in the Golan Heights. There has not been any change in the Syrian forces' deployment. Our correspondent on military affairs Moshe Shlonsky comments that there has not been any reinforcement on the Israeli side, either.

This evening Jerusalem political sources said Israel has not initiated any propaganda campaign against Syria regarding its involvement in international terrorism.

No Syrian Aggression Seen

TA090638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 9 May 86

[Studio talk between political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer and announcer David Grossman — live]

[Text] [Grossman] This morning's unnerving news seems to come from the same reports that attempt to set our minds at ease: In Kiev we have again been told that the fire in the nuclear power plant has been extinguished, and in Israel we have constantly been hearing calming reports that there is absolutely no tension in the north. These announcements have been issued in light of worrying reports from overseas.

Good Morning, Shim'on Schiffer, our political correspondent.

[Schiffer] Good morning.

[Grossman] Is there or isn't there new tension along the Syrian border?

[Schiffer] According to the latest reports we have gathered from authoritative political sources, there are no actual signs of aggressive Syrian intentions against Israel. The political sources expressed the desire that in order to counteract abundance of remarks and declarations made over the past few days from each and every angle, there be fresh, moderate statements.

[Grossman] Who would be interested in causing a flare-up of this tension with words?

[Schiffer] Over the past few months the Syrian issue has featured in the background to events in Israel, and the political echelon has been having many consultations, trying to determine where Syria is heading. After these discussions, messages on this matter have been conveyed from Israel to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad via the Americans. These messages were necessary because there were real indications — as reported by foreign and other sources — of certain Syrian military preparations in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. However, to the best of our knowledge, right now there are no signs to confirm this. Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said a number of times recently that statements on this issue should be moderate and restrained, although events in Syria — in light of its serious economic situation — should be followed closely, as the situation could lead Syrian policymakers to reach certain decisions to divert public attention from the dire economic predicament. Besides, and this should be emphasized, the Syrians could certainly also misread the Israeli agenda, and this could be the background for Syrian claims that Israel is planning to attack it.

[Grossman] In other words, the name of the game is restraint. On another matter, you reported this morning that Cyprus is about to release the Palestinian terrorists who killed the three Israeli yachtsmen in Larnaca. Can Israel foil this attempt?

[Schiffer] Israel has already launched extensive political activity in this regard. Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche has appealed to the U.S. Administration, and the minister in the Israeli Embassy also conferred with administration officials. Israel is currently trying to apply pressure, through the United States, on the Cyprus Government to refrain from releasing the killers of the Israelis in Larnaca. Jerusalem got word from open and other sources that the Cyprus Government has been engaged in negotiations with PLO leaders that would allow the murderers of the Israelis in Larnaca to be released in exchange for two Cypriots detained by Hizballah in Beirut, and that the PLO leaders promised to release them if the Palestinians who killed the Israeli were released. Israel has been trying to prevent this move from taking place, with the help of the United States.

[Grossman] Do you believe this effort will be successful?

[Schiffer] The effort has only just begun, and is being held in the political framework. One can only hope.

[Grossman] Finally, a wide-ranging information campaign has been under way in Israel on the Waldheim affair, while Israel's ambassador to Austria has been playing a totally different tune on the matter.

[Schiffer] It is almost common knowledge that the Israeli ambassador to Austria, Mikha'el Elitzur, has been conducting a campaign against the policy of some policymakers in Jerusalem on the Waldheim affair. Ambassador Mikha'el Elitzur began his campaign in cables sent to the Foreign Ministry, while over the past few days he has been continuing it in telephone conversations with his associates and various personages in Israel. He has stated that the World Jewish Congress has embroiled Israel in the Waldheim affair and may have thus contributed to Waldheim's election. Ambassador Elitzur cannot understand why Israel does not plan to replace him or send another ambassador if Waldheim is elected, because even if there is no new ambassador, Elitzur himself, will have to shake hands with the new president.

In talks with people here in Israel, Ambassador Elitzur has praised Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' approach, which has called for an examination of the issues before reacting, and which has seriously criticized the positions expressed by the foreign minister and other Foreign Ministry officials.

[Grossman] Thank you very much, Shim'on Schiffer.

Poll on Possibility of War

TA090922 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 86 p 1

[Text] A third of the Israeli public believes there is a possibility of a war with Syria, and approximately 20 percent "do not know" if such a war is imminent. This emerges from a nationwide opinion poll conducted by PORI [Public Opinion Research Institute] and commissioned by *HA'ARETZ*.

To the question "Do you think a war with Syria could erupt within the next year?" 32.9 percent responded in the affirmative while 4.1 percent said that it is "possible" a war with Syria will break out.

Of those polled, 41.3 percent did not consider war with Syria a reasonable and imminent possibility, while 21.7 percent said they "did not know" whether a war with Syria would erupt within the next year.

The poll was conducted on a representative nationwide sample of 1,200 men and women, who were interviewed individually.

YEDI'OT AHARONOT Commentary

TA091041 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 May 86 pp 1, 6

[Report by military commentator Ron Ben-Yishay]

[Excerpt] No unusual movement was noted on either side of the Golan Heights border yesterday. There was also no movement of Syrian forces in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. No Syrian reinforcements are visible on the front line, and there is no evidence of the Syrian Army being deployed for an attack. Nevertheless, tension between Israel and Syria has increased in the past few weeks and has just reached a peak.

The tension apparently stems from a Syrian fear that Israel is about to complete what the United States started in Libya. Judging by remarks made by Syrian politicians, including President al-Asad, and by articles published in Arab newspapers under the title: "War Against Countries That Support and Conduct Terrorism," it appears that the Syrians believe U.S.-Israeli cooperation exists.

The Syrians apparently believe that this objective — the war against terrorism — is only a cover-up for U.S.-Israeli efforts to change conditions in the region in order to weaken those countries that oppose the peace process, such as Libya, Syria, and Iran, and to enable Egypt and Jordan to act without fear. Damascus apparently believes that Israel and the United States have agreed on a distribution of tasks: The Americans will deal with Libya, while Israel will handle Syria. The Syrians are led to this conclusion by, among other things, Israel's aggressive statements emphasizing Syria's responsibility for several serious attacks in Europe during the past few months.

In anticipation of the Israeli attack feared by the Syrians, President Hafiz al-Asad went to Jordan this week. The main goal of the trip was to try to get Husayn to defend the vulnerable southern section of the Golan Heights.

Of course it is possible that the Syrians are planning something, and that the conspicuous calm along the lines of contact with Israel is a trick to mislead the enemy, since the Syrian Army can easily and within several hours launch a war from its permanent military camps, most of which lie on the Golan Heights and in Lebanon. However, as things stand at the moment, the Syrians' fear of an Israeli attack overrides any plans to launch a similar attack against Israel.

USSR Delegation Arrives, Comments on Chernobyl

TA081921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A soviet delegation arrived in Israel a short while ago, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany. The delegation is the guest of the Israel-USSR Friendship Movement. Our correspondent Hagay Hitron broadcasts from the Ben-Gurion Airport:

It transpires that a member of the delegation, Alexander (Novgrodov) is an orientalist who speaks Hebrew. Here is his reaction to our request for an update on the situation in Chernobyl.

[Begin (Novgrodov) recording] The latest thing about Chernobyl is that the situation there is growing calmer, is becoming more normal. I think there are no grounds for all sorts of exaggerations, the likes of which we heard in Moscow as well as on the way here. [end recording]

The head of the delegation, (Arnold Mary), is a member of the Estonian Supreme Soviet, and he added that 204 people are now hospitalized in Moscow, 18 of whom are in critical condition.

Another question concerned the Waldheim affair: How do the Soviets feel about him? (Mary) said he cannot characterize Waldheim. He said he remembers that as UN secretary general Waldheim's policy was sound, but added it should be checked whether Waldheim was one of the criminals or one of those dragged after them.

Syrian 'Commandos' Captured in Lebanon To Be Tried

TA081616 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Ten Syrian commandos who were captured in southern Lebanon are to be brought to trial in the Lod military court next month. They will be accused of bearing arms and attempts to attack the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon [ASL]. The 10 were part of a group of Syrian Army personnel who joined Jibril's Popular Front. They surrendered at the end of a battle with the IDF and the ASL. Three of the terrorists were killed in the battle.

IDF's Shomron Says Syria Increasing Control of Lebanon

TA081041 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1027 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Syria is slowly but surely taking control of Lebanon, and this process may pose a threat in the future. This was said today by Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron. The Syrians are building a large army, but at present the IDF is capable of fighting and winning a war against them.

The deputy chief of staff also said that the Syrians are currently isolated, and know that on their own they do not pose a threat to Israel's continued existence. Maj Gen Shomron was speaking at a conference held by the Digital Computer Company.

Further on Shomron Remarks

TA081716 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Dan Shomron has said that Syria is gradually and consistently taking over control of Lebanon and this process may be a threat in the future. He said the Syrians are building up a large army, but the IDF is currently capable of coping with it and winning in a war with them. Maj Gen Shomron thinks the Syrians are isolated and they understand that on their own they are not a threat to Israel's existence. Maj Gen Shomron was speaking to those attending the Digital Computer Company's conference.

[Begin Shomron recording] We believe, and we also believe that they understand this, that they on their own, Syria on its own, cannot confront us with a genuine threat to our existence. The IDF will be able to win a war and, in accordance with its aims, beat Syria on its own. However, such a large military force creates a threat per se. And there are very many grey areas. The Syrians are slowly but consistently taking over control of Lebanon, which could become a neighboring state — if one can call Lebanon a state — which is a neighbor which will also constitute a threat in the north. [end recording]

[Unidentified correspondent] The deputy chief of staff also said that Arab countries are now in the process of building up their strength but they are currently not very much concerned with us. In order to cope with this potential, if this should become necessary, Maj Gen Shomron said, we must develop the qualitative-technological side of the IDF within the framework of the budgetary cuts. The State of Israel, he said, has reached the limits of the resources it can allocate to security.

[Begin Shomron recording] I assume that there will always be arguments about whether or not to cut the defense budget at all. You can take it that it has been cut extensively. We can simply say that great resources have also been lost. Above and beyond the direct cut, we are also losing the ability to continue with projects which are very important. [end recording]

Peres on Terrorism, Mideast, Relations With Italy

AU081544 Rome ANSA in English 1227 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] (ANSA) Milan, May 8 — Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres, in an exclusive interview pulished here today by *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*, touched on such wide-ranging issues as international terrorism, the Palestinian problem, Italian-Israeli relations, the outlook for negotiations with Jordan, and a scheme to provide economic aid, financed by the West, to mideastern countries.

The danger of terrorism finally received international recognition at the Tokyo summit and we are witnessing a general mobilization in the free world, chief victim of this terror, against this phenomenon, he said. The Americans are leading the struggle and cannot allow themselves to fail, he said.

"The Libyans use the weapon of terror with cynicism and in the light of day". "They have spent billions of dollars to finance the international of terror and have backed all the terrorist organizations on the planet", he continued. "Syria" he said, "is a bit more cautious", it moves by night and does not have the same kind of money as the Libyans. "Nevertheless, I feel that Syria and Iran will have to learn the lessons and stop it," Peres told the interviewer.

In his view, the Palestinian problem is not the cause of terrorism but its product.

As to strains in relations beween Italy and Israel (stemming from the Israeli bombing of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Headquarters in Tunis and the handling of the Achille Lauro hijacking affair), Peres claimed that all misunderstandings have been cleared up.

"Several Italian friends" have understood that the promises made them by PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat to the effect that he would recognize U.N. resolutions, among other things, admit the right of Israel to exist, were merely empty words, he said.

Peace can only be made with enemies ready to make peace, he said. With enemies who want war and terrorism, peace is impossible, he went on.

He insisted that both Israel and the king of Jordan share the view that 'Arafat is "incapable" of conducting peace talks.

King Husayn of Jordan is seeking interlocutors among Palestinian ranks, Peres went on. He said that Husayn had had the impression that the PLO stood ready to recognize un Resolutions 242 and 338 and that the Palestinians were in accord with the idea of a confederation, but the king came to realize that he was mistaken and is now seeking to recoup time and effort lost.

In another part of the interview, Peres said the economic crisis caused by the drop in oil prices threatened the survivial of many governments in the Middle East.

The prospects for peace and stability there are tied to the economic recovery of those states, he said.

The concept is a simple one, he went on. The Western industrialized societies that have benefited from the plunge in oil prices should invest a small part of thier enormous savings to hsore up the economies and political and social infrastructures of the hardest-hit states.

Peres Adamant on Refugee Transfer to Tall al-Sultan

TA090956 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 May 86 p 1

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Excerpts] "The Cabinet reached a decision on the transfer of Canada Camp refugees from the Egyptian to the Israeli side, to Tall al-Sultan, and as long as no Cabinet minister appeals this decision, it will be implemented in full." This was said by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in his first reaction to the problem of the Canada Camp refugees and the dispute over the matter.

In a talk with the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent during a visit to Beersheba, the prime minister said he had received a letter from Nisim Zvili of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department in which Zvili suggests that the settlement of Nezarim be moved and that the Canada Camp refugees be settled there in its place.

Yesterday a second group of family members from among the Canada Camp refugees arrived at Tall al-Sultan. The group was accompanied by an Egyptian army officer. They toured the site and then returned to Egyptian territory. It has been learned that this group also expressed satisfaction with Tall al-Sultan. A Civilian Administration source said that the next group will arrive in 2 weeks.

Mubarak Promises Summit After Tabah Compromise

TA081122 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 May p 5

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has again promised that a summit meeting between himself and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will be held immediately after the Tabah arbitral compromiseis signed.

The Egyptian pledge was conveyed to the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry via the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv and by Western diplomats who have recently met with Mubarak.

The Tabah talks will probably resume next week, when the delegation of Egyptian officials dealing with the matter is scheduled to arrive in Israel. This was agreed upon in contacts that have been held over the last few days.

Violent Factional Clashes Reported in Gaza

TA081848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1705 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Several clashes have taken place in the Gaza Strip lately between radical clergymen and leftists. Last night a lecturer at the Islamic University was stabbed and some of those close to the Muslim Brotherhood Movement were beaten. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports.

[Begin recording] It is difficult to point to a single event which triggered the latest wave of violence in Gaza. The reasons too are not sufficiently clear, although the hostilities date back a long while. What is clear is that the violence between the leftists' supporters and the Muslim brothers is increasing, and the town's leaders are afraid of bloodshed. Last night anonymous people attacked the houses of some of the leftists in the northern Gaza Strip. They entered the houses equipped with clubs and iron bars and beat the people in the houses. Some of those beaten needed medical treatment, including an Islamic University teacher who was stabbed in the chest.

The Islamic University was apparently the focus of tension: A conflict between female students belonging to the factions against the background of the university's demand to remove some girls from classes. The female students quarrelled and the males intervened later. In the course of the scuffles one of the girls had a finger cut off, the face of another was mutilated with cuts, and beatings were a daily occurrence.

Last night the Muslim Brotherhood members close to the Islamic (Mujjama')[not further identified]struck back. They were apparently the ones who burst into the houses. The violent incident aroused the concern of the Gaza leaders. They remember the violent demonstration of the Muslim brothers in Gaza a few years ago, they well remember how a casino in the center of Gaza was set on fire and burned, and how Muslim extremists attacked the center of the Red Crescent Organization headed by the left-wing Dr Haydar 'Abd al-Shafi.

The heads of the nationalistic organizations convened yesterday and called on the population to refrain from violence and to maintain national unity so as to prevent bloodshed and damage to the Palestinian cause. They also expressed astonishment at the fact that such acts can take place under the very nose of the Israeli administration. We were told by the Civilian Administration that Gaza residents should first file complaints of assault with the police before complaining to the media. Each complaint will be dealt with, we were promised. [end recording]

IDF Force Kills 2 'Terrorists' in S. Lebanon

TA081801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] At the beginning of this week an IDF force killed two terrorists in the eastern sector of the security zone in southern Lebanon. This is announced by the IDF spokesman. Our forces sustained no casualties. The force identified the terrorists early Sunday morning and opened fire in their direction. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Kalashnikov rifles, ammunition belts, and hand grenades were found near their bodies.

Polish Army Unit May Join UNIFIL Force in Lebanon

TA081816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A Polish Army unit may shortly join the UNIFIL force and serve on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that deliberations on this issue have been acclerated lately, in the wake of France's decision to pull its unit out of southern Lebanon. The matter was raised in talks which the defense minister held in New York with the UN under secretary general. In the past, Israel objected to having units from countries which do not maintain diplomatic relations with it stationed on its border. However, now that relations between Israel and Poland are possible, Israel has changed its position.

Peres Receives Message From Liberia's Doe

TA081327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres received the speaker of the Liberian Parliament in his office today. The visitor conveyed to the prime minister a message from Liberian leader Samuel Doe, which includes proposals for cooperation in the use of mineral resources in Liberia.

Jerusalem 'Circles' Assess Husayn-Al-Asad Talks

TA070714 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
7 May 86 p 2

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem still does not have sufficient information to assess the Al-Asad-Husayn meeting in Amman that ended yesterday. However, political sources have noted that they have no doubt that Husayn left all the options open and did not consent to any political or military move that would tie his hands and prevent him from pursuing the separate move with Israel.

The political circles noted that President al-Asad's primary goals in meeting with Husayn were to try to steer him away from the path of negotiations with Israel and cooperation with Egypt and bring him closer to Syria's position on an international conference under superpower aegis. Another goal was to try to further erode the status of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

It was also stated that "it would make no sense at all" for Jordan to allow Soviet missiles to be deployed on its soil, if this was indeed Al-Asad's aim.

AL-FAJR Editorial

TA072050 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in Arabic
6 May 86 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "Al-Asad's Visit to Amman"]

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Jordan and his meeting with King Husayn in Amman is not merely a courtesy call in response to King Husayn's previous visit to Damascus a few months ago.

A great deal has been said about this visit before it took place and a lot will probably be said now that it has occurred, particularly after Jordan suspended political coordination with the PLO at a time when, following a long break between the PLO and Damascus, the possibilities of a Palestinian-Syrian meeting have been revived. Is there any relationship between the two trends?

The answer to this question is derived from an interpretation of the current inter-Arab relations, or more specifically from the reality of the existing Arab axes whose hostility was demonstrated recently with the failure of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes.

This "interpretation" holds that Jordan maintains excellent relations with Iraq and Egypt, and in contrast it holds that the relations between Damascus and Iraq are as bad as they can possibly be. This is the line on which Hafiz al-Asad stands beside Iran in its continuing aggression against the Iraqi people. However, relations with Egypt are in a state of complete rupture.

With regard to the Palestinian level we find that the PLO's relations with Egypt and Iraq have improved considerably in the recent period, and are expected to improve with Syria at a time when the suspension of Jordanian-Palestinian coordination shows itself to be a sign of the present stagnant or extremely delicate Palestinian-Hordanian relationship. On this same level Egypt has announced that it is trying to mediate during the next 2 months to restore Palestinian-Jordanian relations to their normal course.

It is this tangled web of Arab relations that allows us to answer our previous question, and we should naturally add the other complicated web of new developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and the outstanding U.S.-West European role in this conflict.

In this context we will not make any comment about this visit except within the general Arab framework which we hope is the framework of solidarity and the defeat of the policy of the axes of discord.

As it has always been in the past, the PLO is against the policy of axes that undermine the pan-Arab dimension of the Palestinian problem. The PLO dies not see in Al-Asad's visit to Amman a reinforcement of the political break between Jordan and the PLO, or an emphasis on bypassing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of our Palestinian people, or the peddling of a political solution that violates the inalienable national Palestinian rights, because this reinforcement, emphasis, or peddling contradicts all indications "of an imminent positive development in Syrian-Palestinian relations." These are the indications about which Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] spoke yesterday in Paris with great optimism.

APU Executive Committee Holds 17th Session in Benin

Meeting Opens 5 May

AB052118 Dakar PANA in French 1535 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] Cotonou, 5 May (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The 17th session of the Executive Committee of African Parliaments Union (APU) opened early afternoon on Monday in Cotonou (Benin) under the chairmanship of Alaoui Hafidi Moulay Abdelaziz of Morocco, current chairman of the APU Executive Committee.

The African Parliaments Union comprises 26 active members, 19 of which are present in Cotonou: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire.

In his opening speech, Moulay Abdelaziz said in essence that the noble objectives "we are pursuing within the APU is the consecration and coordination of African parliaments' efforts in studying and analyzing issues connected with our continent's development and with positions to be taken at international fora, for the role assigned today to parliaments at the 'people's diplomacy' level is so great."

Mr Alaoui pointed out that the Executive Committee was preparing to dwell on the examination of an agenda whose main objective should form part of the constant concern that "we must have to attain the objectives that the founding presidents assigned to the APU: the intensification of contacts and dialogue, the coordination and exchange of parliamentary experiences necessary for freedom to prevail in our continent."

The chairman of the APU Executive Committee announced that applications for membership have been submitted by Angola and Burundi and, very soon, by other national assemblies. This will contribute to the strengthening of the prestige of the parliamentary institution in Africa.

During its 2-day meeting, the 17th session of the Executive Committee will examine the draft resolution on the coordination of African governments' policies on the control of drought, desert encroachment and famine in Africa; the draft resolution on youth and development in Africa; the accounts of the 1985 management period, and the draft agenda of the 9th conference which opens on 8 May 1986.

Also taking part in the Cotonou meeting are organizations such as Inter-Parliamentary Union, Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, the OAU and the UNO, as well as observer countries.

Final Resolutions Issued 7 May

AB081609 Dakar PANA in French 1402 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cotonou, 8 May (ABP-BEN/PANA) — The 17th session of the Executive Committee of the African Parliaments Union (APU), which opened in Cotonou on Monday, ended on Wednesday evening.

The 19 member countries that took part in the meeting are: Algeria, Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Congo, Ivory Coast, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Tunisia, and Zaire. Two countries — Liberia and Burundi — participated as observers. The committee accepted the requests of Angola and Burundi to join the UPA while Liberia rejoined the union.

As for Libya's request, it will be examined at the next UPA Executive Committee meeting which will be held in Djibouti from 22 through 24 September.

In its resolution on the coordination of the policies of African governments in the fighting drought, desertification and hunger in Africa, the UPA recalled the recommendations made by the OAU in July 1985 on Africa's economic problems, the universal declaration for the final elimination of hunger and malnutrition, adopted in Rome in November 1984, the declaration and the action program on the advent of a new economic order, adopted by the United Nations in May 1974.

Considering that the magnitude and the seriousness of these calamities require that a deeper survey be carried out in order to find solutions and draw up policies to fight them efficiently, the 17th session of the APU Executive Committee called for a reduction in military spending and the need to invest money thus saved into food crop production. The meeting also called on African parliaments and governments to intensify their efforts for the adoption of sustained agricultural policies in order to modernize agriculture and match production with the population growth rate.

The Cotonou meeting also called on African governments to draw up a common strategy for negotiation with creditor institutions and countries on how to reduce the international debt weight. To this end, it asked the UPA chairman to make contacts with the competent international organizations with a view to supporting efforts being made by African countries to reduce their foreign debts.

The 17th session of the APU Executive Committee also adopted a resolution on the role of the youths in Africa's development. It noted with satisfaction the importance which African governments and parliaments attach to the youths. This resolution also urged African governments and parliaments to promote the spirit of African solidarity and brotherliness and to involve the youths in various responsibilities, in conformity with the UN call.

The report on the deliberations of this present meeting of the APU Executive Committee has been forwarded to the ninth general conference of the union, which is expected to open this Thursday in Cotonou.

Development Bank Meeting Ends in Harare

MB080904 Harare Domestic Serice in English 0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The joint annual meeting of the board of governors of the African Developemnt Bank [Adb] and the African Development

Fund ended in Harare yesterday without reaching a consensus on the need to increase the bank's capital stock.

In his closing remarks, the chairman of the bank's board of governors, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, who is the minister of finance, economic planning, and development, appealed to member countries to support the proposed capital increase. Comrade Chidzero said a committee has been set up to consider the proposals and its recommendations will be presented to the governors at the next ABD Meeting in Cairo, Egypt next year in June.

Comrade Chidzero said the concern that some member countries are behind in paying subscriptions should not overshadow the need for increasing the bank's capital. The ABD intends to increase its capital from at least 5,000 million dollars to about 16,000 million dollars.

ALGERIA

FRG's Vice-Chancellor Genscher Gives News Conference

PM071504 Algiers El MOUDJAHID in French
29 Apr 86 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Political Talks"]

[Text] Algerian-West German political talks were held yesterday morning at the Mustapha Rais villa under the chairmanship of Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and Hans Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and FRG foreign minister. The talks related in particular to the deterioration of the situation in the Mediterranean on which the two ministers exchanged information on their countries' respective analyses and positions.

This exchange of views is particularly significant in view of the fact that it took place on the eve of the extraordinary Arab summit and the summit of the seven industrialized countries in Tokyo. The two ministers also reviewed the state of relations between Europe and the Arab world and the repercussions on these relations of the latest EEC measures and stances following the resurgence of tension in the Mediterranean.

Mr Genscher: "Positive Results"

"My visit to Algeria comes at a time when the Mediterranean region is experiencing new developments of concern to both our countries. Thus we thought it necessary to have talks with the Algerian leaders to examine the question," Hans Dietrich Genscher said during a press conference before he left Algiers.

In reply to a question on the state of Algerian-German relations, Mr Genscher said: "Our relations with Algeria are strong and multifaceted. We have the greatest respect for Algeria," he stressed "and for the important role it plays in the Arab world and the Nonaligned Movement, just as we appreciate the great respect enjoyed by President Chadli Bendjedid.

"The results of this visit, regarded by the Algerian officials as an excellent initiative because it took place on the eve of the Arab summit and the summit of industrialized countries in Tokyo, have been positive," the German foreign minister said, adding: "Algeria can make an effective contribution to the establishment of stability in the region and it is up to us to take practical steps to revive Euro-Arab dialogue." Mr Genscher concluded his press conference by saying: "I would like to thank the Algerian leaders, especially President Chadli Bendjedid, for the welcome they have given us."

Communique on Guinea-Bissau President's Visit

LD082330 Algiers APS in English 1450 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] ALGIERS, 08/05/86 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid and Loao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau reaffirmed their determination to safeguard and reinforce the Organization of the African Unity (O.A.U.) privileged and irreplaceable forum of concertation for the preservation of peace and security in Africa.

In a joint communique issued Thursday [8 May] here at the end of the visit to Algeria of a delegation from Guinea-Bissau led by President Joao Bernardo Vieira, the two heads of state reiterated their solidarity and support to the brotherly peoples of Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their respective movements of liberation SWAPO and ANC and to the Frontline countries.

They reaffirmed on this occasion that [word indistinct] of a lasting peace in the region cannot be achieved without Namibia's attainment of independence by the implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Tackling the Chadian issue, the two presidents reaffirmed the principles and conditions for the reestablishment of a lasting peace in Chad, particularly the national reconciliation, the cessation of all forms of foreign interference, the respect of Chad's national unity independence and territorial integrity.

As far as the Western Sahara conflict is concerned, the two presidents reiterated their conviction that the implementation of the OAU resolution A.H.G-104 and the UN Resolution 40/50 is only guarantee of a peaceful, fair and lasting settlement of the Western Sahara problem.

Examining the situation in Middle East presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed their unconditional support to the Palestinian people's struggle and recalled that the institution of a fair and lasting peace goes necessarily through the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, notably their right to self-determination, to the creation of an independent and sovereign state and the restoration of all the occupied Arab territories, including Al-Qods.

Concerning the Iran/Iraq war. the two presidents called these two countries to put an end to this fratricidal war and to settle peacefully their dispute in their two people's higher interest.

Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Joao Bernardo Vieira reaffirmed their deep attachment to the Nonaligned Movement's ideals, principles and objectives and their conviction that the non-alignment [as received] remains more than ever the guarantor of the non-aligned countries' independence.

Recalling their attachment to the OAU 21st summit decisions the two presidents expressed their conviction that the reinforcement of the inter-African economic relations, the extension of the South/South cooperation and the complementarity of the African peoples' economies is a privileged asset for the safeguard of the African countries and the Third World's specific interests.

The two heads of state also expressed satisfaction about their meeting and consider that this visit is a contribution to the reinforcement and the strengthening of the international solidarity.

Islamic Council Begins Ramadan on 10 May

LD090846 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 8 May 86

[Excerpt] The Supreme Islamic Council held a meeting this evening, at the end of which Chairman Shaykh Ahmad Hawmani read the following statement:

[Begin Hawmani recording] In the name of God the compassionate and the merciful. Here is a statement from the Supreme Islamic Council. The beginning of Ramadan 1406 H is Saturday, 10 May 1986. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Moroccan Paper Terms Fes Summit 'Positive'

PM071311 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French
6 May 86 p 1

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "Improving Inter-Arab Relations"]

[Text] Contrary to what has been said or written in some places, the Arab foreign ministers' meeting in Fes 30 April and 1 May was not negative but positive since it provided an opportunity for a broad, frank, and free discussion. Some people even spoke of the failure of the extraordinary summit, but in fact this summit has not yet been held and cannot be described as a failure. As usual the ministerial conference had the job of preparing for the meeting of heads of state and especially of drawing up the agenda.

It should be noted that it is natural for this summit and the preparatory meeting to be held in Morocco because since the last summit in Casablanca His Majesty King Hassan II has been current chairman of the Arab League; in these circumstances, it is perfectly natural for an extraordinary summit to be held in Morocco at the king's invitation.

The preparatory meeting which was held in Fes is positive in our view because the foreign ministers of all Arab countries were present at His Majesty King Hassan's invitation, and this in itself is a positive point. It was when the agenda was being drawn up that the differences of opinion emerged. Well, we think that these differences of opinion are a positive phenomenon in the sense that everybody now knows exactly where they stand in relations to the others.

As the final communique stressed, everybody was able to freely and frankly explain his viewpoint on the situation in the Arab world, and everybody was able to say what he thought of the actions of others. For the first time the Arab countries finally washed their dirty linen in private, so to speak, contrary to what often happened when they set aside major conflicts and disagreements and spoke of solidarity and unity. That produced an ambiguous situation in which people judged states' policies on the basis of the atittudes adopted by individuals. Indeed do we not see virtually every day ministers embracing each other fraternally when their two countries are virtually at war.

So, for the first time, the situation has been clarified and all disagreements, quarrels, and conflicts among the Arab countries have been reviewed. The solidarity which everybody claims to feel comes first and cannot be unilateral but must be reciprocal.

The Fes meeting ended the policy of burying our heads in the sand, which we had hitherto been content to practice: The ministers parted knowing clearly what the others think. They separated, not after admitting defeat but after disagreeing and there is nothing to stop these being resolved between now and the extraordinary summit which has been postponed until after Ramadan.

With a view to that summit the ministers will have time to convey to their respective governments the viewpoints held by various countries. Some will be able to repeat what was said to them, namely: If you want us to show solidarity with you, you must first show solidarity with us. Everybody can therefore prepare for the forthcoming summit on sound bases. After years of quarrels, polemics, and conflicts, the Arab nation has suddenly realized that nothing worthwhile can be achieved without real solidarity and that there is a vital precondition for this: an improvement in inter-Arab relations which His Majesty King Hassan II has often advocated.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Travels to Banghazi, Delivers Oration

Mass 'Marvelous' Demonstrations

LD081811 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution, passing the towns of Thulug and Nawwagiyah, was met by a marvellous popular gathering of the mass of the basic People's Congresses. Huge mass demonstrations followed the leader in a marvellous way expressing the extent of the historic popular solidarity between the leader and the people. The masses, who followed the leader, chanted slogans of defiance to U.S. imperialism. The demonstrations continued all the way along the leader's route until the entrance to Al-Bayan al-Awwal, Banghazi, where he was received by the masses of Al-Bayan al-Awwal who gathered at the entrance to the city in a huge popular demonstration, which showed the city in its greatest image. The demonstration comprised horsemen, scouts, the 1 September Buds, Cubs, and Hands, school children and armed students, and veterans. They were all chanting slogans stressing that the masses of the basic People's Congresses are Mu'ammar al-Qadhadhfi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD082118 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2024 GMT 8 May 86

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, on 8 May at public rally in Al-Bayyan al-Awwal - Banghazi — recorded]

[Text] Dear brothers, I often come to Banghazi but I was surprised today by your coming out of Banghazi for this reception. [sound of chanting in the background] I understand now the meaning of this coming out: It is the coming out of challenge, the brave coming out in confrontation of the enemies. [sound of chanting] Dear brothers, I want challenging masses, I want brave masses, I want masses which come out under bombing to challenge the aggression. I want masses which will make sacrifices.

Dear brothers, we want challenging masses, masses which come out under bombing to challenge the aggression. [sound of chanting] Dear brothers, we do not want those who come out in the calm and happy days, those who leave work and waste time, their marches are invalid. The marches in which are needed, the demonstrations which are required, are the demonstrations of challenge under attack. [sound of chantings] Those who demonstrate under normal conditions and chant slogans in peacetime, we do not need them. [sound of chanting]

Brothers, the Libyan masses were tested on Libyan land. The masses of Tripoli and Banghazi were tested when they were exposed to the arrogant unjust aggression. Brothers, at that time, the masses came out, the masses confronted, the masses defied, the masses filled the squares, and the masses raised their voices. [sound of chanting: al-jihad, al-jihad]

Brothers, greetings to the masses of the city of Al-Gharbi who come out these days to raise their voice strong with defiance. Brothers, the aggression is still present. We raise our voices from the city of Banghazi in defiance of the aggression. Our voice is stronger than the voice of aggression. [sound of indistinct chanting]

Brothers, the masses' defiance terrorizes aggression. When the masses defy, aggression fails. In 1967, when Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir resigned, while the bombing was continuing against Cairo, the masses of Cairo came out chanting: Nasir, Nasir. At that moment, the world knew that the aggression had failed because the will of the masses was not defeated. The Egyptian Army was defeated, the iron was broken, but the will was not broken.

When the Egyptian masses went outside under the shelling and under Israeli raids which took place that day and which were still continuing over Cairo, when the Egyptian masses went outside without taking any notice of the raids, defying the aggression, proclaiming their determination on their soil, the world then realized that the aggression did not achieve what it wanted, the aggression failed because the determination of the Egyptian people would not be defeated even if the Egyptian Army were to be defeated.

That was when the war of attrition started, the confrontation started, and all the Arab nation began to stand behind Al-Nasir, to stand behind Egypt, O brothers. The war of attrition began and if Al-Nasir had not died the result would not have been what it was. Those who sold out the Egyptian territory are the ones who made the results what they are now. During Jerusalem Day in Iran, millions of people in Tehran went outside under the bombing during Jerusalem Day despite the warnings that the city of Tehran was to shelled. In defiance, millions took to the streets in Tehran during Jerusalem Day, women carrying their children went out paying no notice to the bombing. In fact, air strikes over the city of Tehran started, and under the air strikes the Iranian masses hailed the revolution, Jerusalem, and Palestine.

That day was a memorable day for the whole world, during which the world saw how the masses defied the aggression, how the masses defied the Air Force, how the masses went out under the shelling. They showed to the world that peoples' determination, the Jamahiri determination, the revolutionary determination are stronger than the aircraft, stronger than the bombs stronger than challenges, O brothers. The Iranian revolution went on defying and it is still defying with defiant masses.

Brothers, let us realize that the issue is not one of terrorism, the issue is not one of violence, the issue is not one of a bomb exploding in a night club or in an airliner here or there. The issue is a serious attempt by the forces of traditional colonialism and new colonialism to impose a veto on the future of the Arab nation. The issue is not one of bombing a Berlin nighclub, nor is the issue of an airliner which exploded, nor is it the issue of a bomb which exploded somewhere. Brothers, the issue is an attempt to subjugate the Arab nation, an attempt to humiliate the Arab nation, and an attempt to impose a U.S.-Western veto on the future of the Arab nation. But we say to them that the Arab nation was created to survive, to defy, and to emerge victorious in spite of America and others.

[Sound of chantings] Dear brothers, dear brothers, dear brothers, when they allocated tens of planes which were refuelled by more tens of planes, and protected by more than 100 planes from the sea, when Great Britain and the United States, the superpowers, enlisted all their strategic capabilities to attack my home, my home was not the target. The aim was to kill the Palestine cause, to kill pan-Arabism, to kill the cause of Arab unity, to kill the cause of African liberation, and the Asian and Latin American liberation [sound of chanting: With our souls, with blood, we redeem you, our leader]

But, dear brothers, they are ignorant and do not learn from the lessons of history. The liquidation of individuals will never be sufficient to eliminate nations. The will of the nation is renewed, generation after generation, and the aspirations of nations are not embodied only in an individual; nations struggle for self-determination and the masses triumph in the end.

They were ignorant of history when they killed Guevara. They believed they had eliminated revolution in Latin America, but here is the revolution today in Central America, in Latin America, burning the land under the feet of fascism, burning under the feet of imperialism, and is robbing the military junta in the Pentagon in America of sleep. The revolution is burning on the borders of America, the borders of the United States after the death of Guevara and after they believed that they had achieved peace with the elimination of Guevara. Let them know, dear brothers, that the masses continue with Guevara or without him, with Al-Nasir or without him, with Al-Qadhdhafi or without him. The masses continue to determine their fate, to impose their will, to live in freedom and pride on their land and under its sun. [sound of chanting]

O brothers, what have they gained from these barbarous raids?

What did they reap from these raids for which they mobilize all the capabilities of the Atlantic Alliance? They mobilized the United States' capabilities which were originally planned for attacking Moscow. They used them to attack the cities of Tripoli and Banghazi. The mobilized the capabilities of Great Britain and the strategic bases in Britain which were ready to attack the Warsaw Pact. They mobilized the air and naval bases of NATO in Europe and the Mediterranean. But no matter what the aggressor mobilize, when they had mobilized all possible capabilities all they had left was nuclear bombs. Apart from that they deployed all their strategic weapons. They all got together in alliance, as if they wanted to invade Moscow or to attack the Warsaw Pact. They reaped disciplinary, moral, political, and military defeat, O Brothers.

This treacherous attack was smashed because it was an unjust aggression against a peaceloving people. Their aircraft were downed. The bodies of their pilots were scattered. Their aircraft dropped their loads in the sea and they fled from the hell which was burnung before them when the pilots realized that all the schemes were lies and that the information given to them was all deception. They found out that reality was completely different from the schemes of the American black house. [Words indistinct due to sound of chanting] They found hell facing them, they found firmness, they found struggle. Therefore, they have now started to deploy cruise missiles. It is a great thing and it is another honor for us when the United States starts thinking about deploying cruise missiles. It is a great honor for this small people, for this steadfast and defying citadel, when the United States announced yesterday and the day before yesterday in its papers and in all its rotten circles, when it talked about deploying cruise missiles. This means that they failed despite the Air Force, the fleets, the propaganda, the secret action, the poison, the assassination, and the war of nerves. They failed because we have the right. They have now begun to think about trying to terrorize us with cruise missiles. To hell with cruise missiles! We do not fear cruise missiles, we do not fear the bombers, we do not fear the carriers. We have a right on our land. Our determination is stronger than their iron which we have weakened and destroyed. Our determination will not be demolished. What did they get from the aggression? We have increased our firmness, we have more international support, our insistence on fighting imperialism and Zionism has increased.

Let them hear brothers, and let the world hear. Has the chanting of the Libyan Arab masses changed? Are the Libyan Arab masses afraid? They are still saying: Raspberry to America, and: A thousand rasppberries to America, and: a thousand Raspberries to the allies of America, and: a thousand raspberries to Arab hirelings of America who are reactionaries, effeminate, and subservient around us in the Arab world.

Brothers, after those raids, did our voice change? Did we bow our heads? Did we retreat? Were we terrorized by them? Did they tame us? Did they intimidate us? We will not be frightend by their childish terrorism. What did they gain from these barbaric raids? O brothers, did we abandon the Palestinian cause after that aggression? Did we retreat from our struggle for the liberation of Palestine? Did we retreat from our Arab unity? Did we retreat from socialism? Did we retreat from our leadership of the world revolution? Did we retreat from building the Jamahiriyah? Did we retreat from the challenge? Did we abandon our steadfastness? Our determination is all the stronger. We challenge, stand fast, we fight, we liberate, we unify the Arab nation so that the barbarians of the aggressive Atlantic alliance may realize that, no matter how severe the shelling is, no matter how many raids they launch, our homeland will never bow its head. We will never retreat from the struggle. We will never abandon the cause of unity. We will never abandon the cause of liberation. We will further extend our hands to the peoples of Latin America. We will send arms to the rebels of Latin America, in spite of America, to show America that we are stronge and more challenging. O brothers, if the struggle for the liberationof Palestine is seen by them as terrorism, then we will carry on with this terrorism, ceaselessly. If they regard the liberation of people as terrorism, then we will fearlessly carry on with such terrorism. If the unification of the Arab nation is regarded by them as terrorism, we will keep on practicing such terrorism and struggling for it. If the establishment of socialism, the Jamahiriyah, and progress is regarded by them as terrorism, then we will continue such terrorism. If the Palestine people's struggle is regarded as terrorism, then we are terrorists. O brothers, we understand that we are a great nation. We are the leaders of a world revolution which combines the masses of all continents. They are burning our land under the feet of the imperialists. We understand that we are a superpower. Even if we do not possess carriers or military bases, we are back by the masses of the six continents of the world. We are supported by rebels all over the world. We are at the head of a sweeping international popular revolution. We are part of a great Arab nation which extends from the ocean to the Gulf, a revolution bent on struggle until it conquers and unifies. We are part of an Islamic world comprising a billion Muslims, who face the stumbling crusade led by the United States of America. Dear brothers, we have to realize our great strength, which has its roots in the various continents of the world. They have to succumb to our will. They have to negotiate with us on an equal basis. They have to respect our will and our borders. They have to realize that we are bent on struggle till the end. We have our rights under the sun and on the land, with all pride and merit.

Dear brothers, we will force them to negotiate with us and treat us a equals. In the meantime, however, we declare that we will not negotiate with the United States of America as long as it is led by the mad Israeli dog and the Mosad agent. When he was an actor in Hollywood, he acted as an agent for Mosad. We will never negotiate with America as long as it is ruled by the mad Israeli dog who is not worthy of being an American president. He is merely a mad Israeli dog who works for Zionism. Ronald Reagan was recruited by the Israeli Mosad when he was an actor in Hollywood. He wanted to conceal his criminal background as an agent of Hitler's Gestapo. Ronald Reagan was an agent of the German Gestapo during the Nazi Hitler period. In order to hide that, he went too far in covering up his Nazi background. Therefore, he presented himself to the Israeli Mosad in Hollywood and offered his services to Israeli intelligence. During his time as an actor, he was recruited by Israeli intelligence to work as an Israeli Mosad spy, until he was elected governor of on of the states. Then the Zionists elected him President of the United States. In view of all that, we do not expect the President of the United States to act as a president of a superstate. This is demonstrated by what he did, what he is doing, and will do in the future. This is evidence that he is not acting a president of the superstate, the United States. He is merely a toy in the hands of the Zionists.

I received messages, I received a stream of messages after the aggression from U.S. citizens. These messages exist and because they are so many we are unable to publish them. But any observer [mutal'i], any journalist in the world can see these many messages. They all say: We did not at all elect Ronald Reagan to be our president. And they all swore that Zionism alone was able on election day to gather its people at the polling stations, and that the real Americans did not elect this banal man at all. This indicates that it was only the Zionists in the United States who gave their votes to Reagan to become U.S. President. And now the truth has become evident to the American people and the American people have begun to wake up and to realize that they are led by a mad man, a trivial man, by a rabid Israeli dog, and he will suffer adversity. The age of Reagan is the age of the hen you have [applause] at a chicken farm. When a hen is 2 years old, it stops laying eggs and is replaced by another hen. What is left for Reagan? Even his political age, his age in the Presidency equals the age of a hen at a chicken farm now. After 24 months, it is finished, Reagan ends and the hen ends. [applause]

After the fall of the rabid Israeli dog who rules the United States and who is leading the world toward destruction now, we can negotiate with the United States as equals. [sound of chanting] After the awakening of American society, the awakening of the American people, and it grasps the farce being acted out by this actor on the world stage, and dangers which he brings to the United States and its sons and to the world — after his fall we are ready to negotiate with the United States as equals so that it may respect our waters, provinces, air space, and recognize that we are a stubborn opponent. We do not bend, we do not submit or retreat and we are not like the Arabs who are prostrate the agents of America, whom the White House considered to be like the rulers. The White House considered all the Arabs to be like the rulers. There are agent Arab rulers, submissives, who represent only themselves. But the masses, the masses are the ones which the United States should take into consideration.

Greetings to the Tunisian people who attacked the Marines and killed the Marines on the land of Tunisia. [applause] Greetings to the Tunisian people whose leaders entered the prisons. Al-Mistiri is still in prison because he led the Tunisian (?angry) masses. On this occasion I tell you, dear brothers, that any Libyan citizen who had a Tunisian worker and who did not pay what is owed to him, after you had known that your Tunisian brothers and the Tunisian workers we had here and whom we had no need for, were among those who led the demonstrations against the United States and attacked the U.S. Navy in Tunis and killed its members, they are the ones who entered prisons. Therefore, you should understand that all that was said about the Tunisian workers who were in Libya was lies, falsehood, and slander by the intelligence service.

As for the workers, they are the workers, and the workers are our allies in Tunisia, other countries, and all over the world and we are leading the revolution of the workers so that they may become partners, not wage earners, all over the world. Every Libyan who used to employ a Tunisian worker and did not pay him should reconsider this. He knows the address of the Tunisian worker and should give it to a popular organization in the Jamahiriyah in order to present to what is due to the Tunisian worker in the form of money, possessions, and rights due from the Libyan citizen. Any Tunisian worker who is owed something by the Libyans, all the Libyans who used to employ Tunisian brothers, should pay their dues to those workers as a greeting and admiration for the pan-Arab stand by the Tunisian people, the work of Tunisia and the free men of Tunisia who stood by you and formed a single front against America.

There were demonstrations everywhere in the Arab homeland. The Egyptian masses rebelled in Egypt, demonstrating their resistance to the complete hegemony which America now exercises over Egypt. America now knows that the Arab masses are against it, hate it, and are ready to fight it from Tunisia to Egypt.

Let the United States understand the reality of the Arab nation. Let the United States know how many Arabs hate it because it is an imperialist country and because it attacks them, and because it wants to enslave them and to conquer them. The Egyptian people hate the United States and demonstrated against the United States inspite of their subservient rulers. The subservient cowardly rulers of Egypt should hide themselves and be ashamed. It is the U.S. 6th Fleet which tours the ports of Port Said, Alexandria, and Marsa Matruh, which attacks the homes of their Libyan brothers and kills their children and women, while they are [word indistinct]. The American forces, which have trained in past years on Egyptian territory — they applied this training on Libyan territory, and they will apply it tomorrow on Egyptian territory. Are the subservient, puppet, cowardly rulers of Egypt, who have shamed great Egypt and the Arab nation, still servicing any of the U.S. 6th Fleet units? We will fight any Arab country that accepts any of the U.S. 6th Fleet units, because it interferes in the aggression against us, and we will punish it, and we are warning it from now. The U.S. 6th fleet is an Israel-American fleet, because the U.S. 6th fleet has signed a strategic military agreement with Israel, and the U.S. 6th Fleet has become American-Israeli fleet. If any Arab country accepts any unit of the U.S. 6th fleet, this means that the Israeli Navy is able to visit the ports of that country. Let the Arab masses of the Arab countries which the U.S. 6th Fleet visits, understand that the U.S. 6th Fleet is an American-Israeli fleet according to the strategic military agreement signed between the United States and the Israelis. As from now, any Arab country granting facilities to the U.S. 6th Fleet is considered to be in confrontation against the Great Jamahiriyah, and we warn its regime and rulers.

We say to them: the United States will not subjugate us. We defeated the United States. You trivial people, you are nothing but a feather, a drop in the sea, a drop in the sea of the Arab nation where America is concerned. We were attacked by superpowers: the United States, Britain, and NATO. We defeated them and we demolished them. We will not capitulate. Our defiance and firmness have increased. [chanting of slogans] Therefore, we appeal in these hours in which the Arab nation is facing this new crusading aggression. We appeal to the Egyptian Army, to the officers, to the noncommissioned officers, to the soldiers, to all cadres in the Egyptian Armed Forces in Salum, Matruh and the oppressed capital, in Al-Karal and [word indistinct]. We appeal to all the forces of the Egyptian Armed Forces, its land, naval, and air forces, its air defense. We appeal to Egyptian students, farmers, workers, and intellectuals to start the revolution to defeat the United States, to defeat the cowards, to defeat humiliation, the rulers of Egypt who brought shame to the Egyptian Army and people, the history of Egypt, the great past of Egypt which Egypt wrote with blood in defense of the Palestinian question, in defense of the Arab identity, building socialism, building Arab unity.

These cowards have tarnished Egypt, these bastards who are sitting on the throne in the oppressed capital, in the canal, and in the Egyptian sky. The Egyptian Army should revolt, the Egyptian people should start the revolution. We appeal to the graduates of Al-Azhar mosque, to the graduates of Al-Azhar to proclaim a holy war in Egypt against the tenth crusade campaign which is led by the United States against the Arab nation and against the Islamic nation. We appeal to the students of 'Ayn Shams University and Asyut University, we appeal to the farmers and workers in Egypt. We appeal to the port workers in Port Said, in Alexandria, in Marsa Matruh, to oppose the U.S. presence, to destroy the U.S. presence, to refuse any U.S. presence. They should revolt to destroy the shame in Egypt, to demolish humiliation in Egypt, to put an end to the life of America in Egypt.

Brothers, the trivial U.S. imperialists, the agents of Zionism, say Libya is isolated. By this they are reassuring themselves and deceiving themselves. How can Libya, with whom the six continents are in harmony, be isolated, you imperialists? Are you telling lies to yourselves or to the world which is now taking part with us in this eternal heroic battle.

What happened after the aggression? They hit Reagan with missiles in Japan, and he fell flat on his stomach. Was it Al-Qadhdhafi who made these missiles? Was it Al-Qadhdhafi who went to Tokyo and launched these missiles? Millions went out and surrounded this conference, surrounded the child-killers and forced them to get out humbly under heavy guard. Thirty thousand policemen were assigned the task to guard them, assigned to guard 7 persons in fear of the angry millions.

Reagan must understand. He had the answer from Tokyo; he had the answer from Japan which he believes is his ally. We also want to greet the Japanese people who answered the call. Greetings to the Japanese people [applause] who fought with you in the same trench! The front stretched from Libya to Japan. The Japanese people are holding high your pictures, holding high your slogans, and attacking your imperialist enemies in Tokyo. Greetings to the Japanese people, to the dynamic forces in Japan!

But we must say a word to the Japanese Government. We want to say to it: When you agreed to the mentioning of Libya's name in the failed communique, in the failed conference — we say to Japan: Do you, Japan, have a link with the crusade? The answer is assuredly no, because Japan is neither a Catholic, nor a Jewish, nor an Islamic state. They have their own religion. Therefore, this mad Israeli dog and the child-killer Thatcher, who are waging a crusade-type war against the Arabs and the Muslims, therefore you the Japanese — I mean the Japanese rulers — what is your relation with the crusade? Does your emperor feel that he is trivial and that he wants to compensate for this by war and by terrorism on peoples? The answer is assuredly no, because the emperor of Japan does not feel that he is trivial. But Reagan feels he is trivial and he wants to offset this by putting his fleets on the move and by terrorizing small peoples. Why then should you link your fate with that of somebody who has issues and positions completely different from yours?

Then you, Japanese rulers, have you been agents of the Israeli Mosad? Assuredly no! This man Reagan is an agent of the Israeli Mosad. He wants to serve Zionism. Was the emperor of Japan elected by Zionism? No! The U.S. President was elected by Zionism. Therefore, do not tie your fate with his because he is completely different from you — in his background, his present, and his future.

Thus, pressure began in Japan today at official level, and divisions began in the ruling party in Japan. Japan, the Japanese Government, has realized that it has been dragged along by a man — he is not in fact a man, he belongs to a category somehwere between man and gorilla. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] It has been dragged along by an individual who suffers from complexes, he harbors a crusading contempt, he is tied to Zionism, his past was with the German Gestapo. Why should Japan make a mistake and show courtesy to him and say that Libya is a terrorist country in the statement of the failed summit. Yesterday and today, a rift on an official level emerged. Yesterday, the Japanese prime minister was obliged to hold a press conference and he said: I dissociate myuself from the statement in which we mentioned Libya, because Libya was right and it is not terrorist. We have made a mistake, this is American terrorism , this is crazy.

Brothers, when we were contacted by West European officials, they told us: Do not blame us for the official statements and the official decisions because we are under American terrorism, and on the other hand we know that this Reagan is trivial and crazy. He is a supporter of Zionism. We will put up with him for 24 or 25 months, a hen's age in poultry terms. until he vanishes and we will be spared his evil. Afterwards, relations between us and you, from the political and economic view, will be restored as they were before. Official leaders in Western Europe secretly informed us of this. They said he is crazy; do not blame us; but what can we do? He is leading the United States until he dies. Let us deal with him despite his madness and triviality.

They are laughing at him. The rulers of Western countries contacted us secretly and told us this. Let him listen to this. Let him attack Western Europe. We say that any country which takes any anti-Libyan action, when we smell any hostile stance from it — be it propaganda, political or terroristic — we will attack it according to the basis which the United States has established. The United States is a major country, with a seat at the Security Council; it is responsible for international peace. We follow the example of the United States since America's conduct is like this. From now on, whether it is Egypt, or Italy, or any country which we consider to be hostile to us, encouraging terrorism against us, we will treat it as America treats the world now. Who can say no? The basis which the United States has established was wrong? Let them say that this is wrong. We will follow the example of the United States and face violence with violence. Let Egypt understand that if we smell from it any action which is directed against us .. houses for terrorists, meetings of terrorists, statements of terrorists, training for terrorists — we will attack it militarily just like America does.

The United States attacked Libya without finding camps for terrorists or terrorism in Libya. But it attacked homes, schools, and the Poliomyelitis Institute in Bangahzi. But we know that there are homes and positions around us in which there are terrorists. We will attack these positions militarily, and from now on nobody can protest against us.

To Italy we say: Now we are friends of the Italian people. Brothers, you should understand that the Italian people now are not the people of 1911. In 1911, the Italian people were against the aggression and demonstrated against it. It was the Italian Government then, and after that it was the fascist government of Mussolini who escalated the aggression against Libya. The Italian people carried out fierce anti-American demonstrations, the last of which was about 3 nights ago, when Italian youths with knives attacked and killed American soldiers from the aircraft carriers. Let Reagan now attack Naples because some (?Italians) attacked Americans. Did he not say that he will attack anyone who attacks an American? So why does he not attack Naples with aircraft?

After the aggression against Libya, did not some Germans in Germany attack Americans and kill them? So why does he not attack Bonn? They attacked him personally in Tokyo. So why does he not move the aircraft carriers in and attack Tokyo? There is an American citizen in danger, if he is an American citizen. In Khartoum, did not a Sudanese citizen kill an American with a knife or a bullet? In Sanaa, did not an Arab citizen kill the American intelligence officer of the U.S. Embassy in Sanaa? And the U.S. intelligence officer in Khartoum? In Latin America, all the U.S. embassies were exposed to attacks. In Sri Lanka, the Tamils blew up an airliner with American and English passengers. Let him attack Colombo!

Therefore, the issue is not one in which an American killed so they then attack the country which killed the American. No! The issue is a crusade. Hatred for the Arab nation; hatred for the Islamic East. Therefore we call on 1 billion Muslims to confront the tenth crusade which is led by the United States. The issue is not one of terrorism; it is an issue of jihad and a crusade aimed against Islam and aimed at destroying Islam and stopping it from developing. [sound of chanting: jihad, jihad]

At this level, dear brothers, we should redouble our alliances with the Iranian Islamic revolution, with revolutionary Afghanistan, and with all the Islamic jihad movements in the world, because we are facing a crusade led by the United States, seeking flimsy justifications. When France occupied Algeria it said the Bey of Algeria hit the French ambassador with a fly whisk and consequently France occupied Algeria. This is a joke, but the basic objective was that the West at the time wanted to colonize the Arab homeland. When Britain occupied Egypt in 1882 they said: By God, Al-Barudi, the prime minister of Egypt, has repaired the cannons in Alexandria, in the port of Alexandria. The commander of the British fleet sent a message saying that the repairing of the Alexandria cannons threatens the security of the British fleet in the Mediterranean. Imagine this! Consequently he said: I am forced, in defense of Britain and in self-defense, to attack Alexandria. He attacked Alexandria and occupied Egypt. Ultimately they were expelled from it and they tasted affliction in it. And now the same thing: the Gulf of Sidra threatens the freedom of navigation of the United States. Imagine this!

The issue, brothers, is not that of the cannons of Alexandria, or that the French ambassador was hit with a fly whisk, and not the Gulf of Sidra or the Sam-5, or the Berlin night club, Rome, or Vienna. The issue is one of looking for justifications. It is a conflict between the West and the East. It is a crusade. It is an aggressive war, very hostile to the Arab nation, hostile to pan-Arabisms, hostile to Semitism because the Arabs are Semites. They do not want this nation to unite, to get stronger, and consequently they seek the forces which will emerge and incite the nation to liberation. They want Israel to replace the Arabs. Therefore they chose Libya, not because of the Berlin night club, but because Libya is a challenging, rising, and an inciting force. It is not submissive.

Yesterday and today they picked on Syria with the same tune: Terrorism, terrorism, terrorism. It is true: After Libya they go for Syria, and after Syria they go for Yemen, and after Yemen they go for Algeria, and after that they will go for those who think that they are their friends: the Arab moderates, as they say. But their turn will come as well. Let the Arab rulers, America's friends, know that this friendship is false. They must know the fate of (Shareef Husayn) of Mecca during world War I. He allied himself with the allies: they named him the king of the Arabs: they supplied him with guards and bestowed on him exaggerated respect and deceptful ceremonies. They deceived him as they are deceiving the Arab moderates now. They told him: You are the king of the Arabs, just cooperate with us against Turkey. He allied himself with them, and they liberated the Arab nation from the Ottoman colonialism. When they took the Arab nation, they threw him into the sea and he died in the Mediterranean. I am the king of the Arabs, he said. I am your friend. They told him: We do not know you. Our friend is the Arab nation which we wanted to take, and now we have taken it. Here we will put Jordan, here we will put Iraq, here we will put Syria, here we will put Lebanon and Palestine. They threw (Shareef Husayn) into the sea. This is the fate of Arab rulers who think that they are America's friends. They will be thrown in the desert. They will be replaced by the Israelis.

Yesterday, O brothers, a very, very, dangerous step was taken. Subservient Arab rulers should understand. The Israelis signed an agreement at the Pentagon, an agreement — one part of it is public, another part of it is secret — on the participation of the Israelis in "Star Wars." Imagine now, what is called Israel has joined "Star Wars" program! This has extremely dangerous consequences. First of all, Israel has become America and America has become Israel as it were, which I personally reject. Then the Israelis will fight the Arabs with Israeli-American capabilities. They will participate in the space program. This means that war in the future between Syria and the Israelis, between Jordan and the Israelis, between Saudi Arabia or Iraq or Egypt or us and the Israelis, will be fought by American military space shuttles, because the Israelis are participating in this program.

Internationally speaking, the Israelis have become involved in a war against the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, because the "Star Wars" program is directed against the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. Since the Israelis are participating in it, they have become a party in the war against the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union. This now puts us on one side, and the Israelis and NATO on the other side.

On this occasion, I would like to say that the Arab official position is unable to oppose the aggressors. We appeal to the soldiers and officers in the Arab armies to start the revolution, to remove ithe borders, and to enter the battle with us, the battle of glory, the battle of honor, the battle of the Arab nation. The end of this battle will decide the fate of the Arab nation and the fate of imperialism. [chanting of slogans] I appeal to the officers, soldiers, and noncommissioned officers in the Arab armies to revolt if the Arab regimes are officially unable to confront the aggression and unable to safeguard the Arab nation.

What are the Arab armies from the ocean to the Gulf waiting for? I appeal to the young, the farmers, the workers, and the intellectuals in the Arab nation to remove the borders and join the Great Jamahiriyah in the battle of honor, the battle of fate against the crusaders, imperialism, and Zionism. We say to them: O brothers, we will not capitulate, we will not bow, we will never let you down. We will fight! We will be the example of sacrifice and struggle for the sake of the Arab nation and its future. We will fight until the Arab armies across the imaginary borders join us and the Arab masses across the imaginary borders join us. Salute to the masses of the Arab nation which rose in Sudan! Millions took to the streets in Sudan and they chased the Americans. Evacuation took place after the aggression, real evacuation from the Arab nation, American passenger planes evacuated thousands of Americans from Sudan and Yemen, the rest of them are scattered in the Arab nation. You should understand that after this battle a real evacuation of Americans from the Arab nation took place. The United States should understand why thousands of Americans were evacuated from Sudan and Yemen. Because the Arab people in Sudan and Yemen hate them. It jumped on them and killed them and continued killing them until they were thrown out.

But as I have said repeatedly, it cannot at all be compared with the strength of the United States, which is built primarily against the USSR and the Warsaw Pact. But the United States cannot occupy Libyan soil despite its mighty strength. We in the revolution command have decided to arm the Libyan cities from Tubruq to Zuwarah, all of them will become arms and fire, and the Libyan coast will become a line of fire and of confrontation. [chantings of God is great and applause] We decided, dear brothers, to arm the Libyan cities so that the United States knows and its allies know that the Libyan people — which stretches over 2000 kilometers on the Mediterranean — will become a [word indistinct] fire, and the Libyan cities become embers, If the Americans land on the Libyan coast they will burn, they will die. We are now preparing the armed cities and are preparing the slaughter-houses for the sheep of the United States. We shall turn them into sheep in slaughter-houses. (chantings]

Dear brothers, I want from you, I ask for 1 million Libyans to be ready to fight in cities, but, dear brothers, [chantings] what is requested is that each one of you, each one of the 1 million pay the price of a rifle, pay the price of a Kalashnikov rifle, either to manufacture it in our factories, or to buy them. I want 1 million Libyans to each have a Kalashnikov rifle [chantings].

[Words indistinct] we know that the people of Sicily is a brother and friend to us and with us, and against the U.S. presence, but we shall be forced to attack its land if new military campaigns set out from it. Also, we warn the population of the Island of Lampedusa, whom our missiles hit and destroyed the telecommunications station belonging to the U.S. 6th Fleet, We say to them that we shall destroy completely this island in the future if a U.S. aggression is committed against us from there. The population of Lampedusa should leave this island and leave it to Americans so that we may destroy it completely when the confrontation comes, or the Americans leave it. If the Americans leave the island of Lampedusa, we shall be in peace with this island, share its hand, and establish cordial relations with it. We shall not direct any military operations against it. The same applies to Sicily and Italy as a whole. [1 minute break in transmission]. We want peace with you, friendship with you, The Italian people is our friend and hates the United States like us, because it is imperialism, it is aggressive; it wants to colonize them and us and wants to sacrifice the interests of Europe and the Arab homeland; it wants to transform the Mediterranean into a lake of war, destruction, and military operations in order to destroy the interests of Europe with the Arab world, because the United States has no interests in the Mediterranean. It wants only to achieve a military presence in order to defend Israel and to be near the Warsaw Pact. Italy should expel the U.S. presence; otherwise we cannot turn a blind eye to any new U.S. campaigns from Italy. If we can, we shall attack Italy.

[Patriotic slogans chanted: Arabs, Arabs, revolutionary Arabs] The price of a Kalashnikov rifle is no more than 200 dinars; either 150 or 200 dinars. It is for nothing, by God, [laughter] a Kalashnikov for 150 dinars. Naturally, the Kalashnikov is a great thing, and for 200 dinars it is for nothing. [Mostly indistinct slogans praising the leader]

One million Libyans are required, and I want every Libyan to pay the price of a Kalashnikov rifle, whether we make it in our plants or we buy it from abroad. The price of a Kalashnikov rifle is just between 150 and 200 dinars. Every one, [more patriotic slogans chanted in defiance interrupting Al-Qadhdhafi] they must learn that the Libyan coast will become a firing line, and anyone landing on it will be burned. The United States cannot fight 1 million Libyans along all the coast. Let the United States hit the air bases; let it strike at naval bases; let it hit missile sites, but it will never hit the giant Arab Libyan will. In no way can it destroy this will.

Missiles and bombs cannot but add staunchness and defiance to the will of combatants. They might destroy (?walls), they might destroy iron objects, but bombs and missiles do not destroy free will. Free will becomes more staunch and more obdurate and defiant whenever it is hit with missiles and whenever it is hit with bombs.

Brothers, they have prepared 33 aircraft to attack just my room, my home. They equipped (?30) Boeing 707's to refuel them; they equipped 100 jet fights from the U.S. 6th Fleet to protect the 33 aircraft. But brothers, they have dropped bombs, they have dropped missiles. But we were stronger than missiles and stronger than bombs. We are more defiant, more obdurate, more willfull and more courageous. [Slogans in praise of Al-Qadhdhafi the leader]

People advised me, saying: please leave the home, in Bab al-Aziziyah. Then the latest thing was that miliary targets began to appear on our radar screens, and provocations began at our broders. They said: There is a likelihood that an attack happens tonight. I told them: The world cannot be the scene of something of this kind; it did not happen in the past, and it will not happen in the future. It is not possible that the residence of a head of state — to use their own traditional termonology — no residence of a head of state has ever been attacked in any war in the world; nor has the home of a head of state ever been attacked, or his family and children.

I said to them, this is impossible. It is impossible for an attack to be launched against the house, or against Bab al-Aziziyah, because Bab al-Aziziyah includes the Hospitality Palace — the tent in which we receive the heads of states. The heads of states spend the night in the Hospitality Palace in Bab al-Aziziyah; the press conferences are held in Bab al-Aziziyah — all the meetings with representatives of the people and from abroad are in Bab al-Aziziyah. They know all these things. Their press knows these things. The Americans themselves — U.S. ambassadors and representatives — met me in the past in Bab al-Aziziyah. I said to them, It is known that Bab al-Aziziyah does not contain anything but the house, the tent, and the Hospitality Palace, and the tent in which we prepare the banquets for the heads of foreign states when we invite them to dinner. I said to them that it is impossible for these countries to stoop to the level of attacking such place. We expected them to attack military positions, and we would resist them. But suddenly, the attack was concentrated on the house and Bab al-Aziziyah.

I mean, I did not go away from... [Al-Qadhdhafi changes thought] I mean, I intended, from the house, after the people [words indistinct]. I intended to go to a military position and direct the battle. But the attack was against the house. Those who were with me said, Did we not tell you? In fact, the amazing thing is that a superpower such as Britain, a superpower such as the United States and the European countries would stoop to the level of attacking with very advanced strategic equipment. — After these aircraft, there is nothing but atomic bombs — and all this to strike a house and kill someone to kill his children and his wife.

In fact, instead of going to the military operations center during the bombing, I was preoccupied with how to save the children and how to get them from under the ruins — from the broken windows and the destroyed house. I knew that the attack was concentrated on the house. The whole battle, which was led by the United States, was against the house of Al-Qadhdhafi. The battle in which Britain took part by allowing the U.S. strategic bases and the F-111 aircraft to participate in it. They used all the strategic military means that they would use against the Warsaw Pact against the house of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In fact, the attack, I, do excuse me, spent all that time saving the children, and my wife. During those moments, I did not go to the military operations center because those moments were the moments spent in saving the children from the U.S. attack. I mean, it was not how to save a military base, and not have to save the Jamahiriyah. The house became the target, and in order to foil the attack it was necessary to save the house, to save the family. This is because I knew that their target was Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi's family, the house of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi himself. Therefore, if I saved the children, then the attack would fail, because the attack was not directed against a military target but against the house. Therefore, if I saved them the attack would have filed. Actually, they were saved with difficulty during the bombing, for the house was being destroyed and the windows smashed. The house began to (?disintegrate). I was going to the children when the door flew out of my hand.

After we saved them, I went to the military operations center. After I was informed about the situation, we found out that the whole attack was concentrated against the house, and that they said they would strike at Banghazi and Tripoli to terrorize the masses so that they would not be alert and defend Al-Qadhdhafi. Therefore, they carried out blind raids over Banghazi and Tripoli to terrorize these two cities. They said that the majority of the Libyan population lives in Banghazi and Tripoli, so let us drop some bombs and terrorize them, and this way they would not be conscious of the death of Al-Qadhdhafi, or the attack against the house of Al-Qadhdhafi.

However, they recorded their shame and cowardice. The first thing is that they are cowards, because they attacked us with aircraft that would be used in World War III. They kept their aircraft carriers near Italy, far from our aircraft. The stick of the coward is long, as we said. They brought a very long stick and (?struck with it). When they finished, they said we might hit them with intercontinental missiles.

First, If America uses cruise missiles, it is the duty of the USSR, in accordance with all the arrangements made in the aftermath of the World War II, to use missiles against the cruise missiles in order to destroy them, in preservation of world peace in the Mediterranean and world peace in general. Furthermore, we the Libyans, Let them hit us with cruise missiles which cannot compel us to do anything. [laughter around Al-Qadhdhafi; Al-Qadhdhafi is also laughing] We are not afraid and cruise missiles do nothing to us; our land is capable of absorbing cruise missiles and even atomic bombs. If they throw several atomic bombs on Libya, by God, nothing will happen to it. The atomic bomb with which they are scaring you, by God, if they drop several atomic bombs this will not make us surrender. [applause] [sentence as received]

They hit Japan with atomic bombs. Today it is the biggest economic and industrial power. The American President finds himself forced — despite the missiles they threw over his head, and the curses, and the spitting — they hit him with shoes and missiles — he is forced to go humiliated to Japan. Japan, whom they hit with atomic bombs the day before yesterday, has today become stronger than America — the biggest industrial power that competes with America. The American President was forced to go and beg Japan to halt its exports and its invasion of world markets; otherwise America would go bankrupt. They hit him with shoes, missiles, and spat on him, and yet he swallowed his pride to seek sympathy from Japan, which, the day before yesterday, they used to hit with atomic bombs. I mean, atomic bombs do not end nations; otherwise, they would have annihilated Japan. Rather, after the atomic bombs Japan has emerged as the biggest industrial power despite the fact that Japan consists of a limited number of islands. As for Libya, it is a continent. Even if they hit it with atomic bombs, I can assure you, by God, that we will not surrender or even die. At Bab Al-Aziziyah, two pigeons died. Imagine, the horse was there and tied up; they poured bombs on it and it did not die. The camel did not die. [laughing] [chantings] The biggest laser-guided bombs they directed at Bab Al-Aziziyah. Soldiers were on guard, at gates and in the open; not one soldier was killed, [chanting God is great] and nothing flew. Of course, as I have said, the angels without doubt fought with us. God's air defense together with the Libyan air defense, fought side by side. [chantings: God is great]

[Slogans: God is great; may a tempest hit America] Therefore, brothers, they must reexamine all their plans against us in their policies. They must realize that military might cannot bring nations to their knees; on the contrary, it would add to our defiance and staunchness. If arbitration is sought in force we are not afraid; it cannot be written about us that we have kneeled before to force. America is not stronger than Italy was in 1911 as far as we are concerned. Furthermore, we can undertake suicide operations and destroy the U.S. Sixth Fleet. In the event of extreme need, we can do this, and we can inflict destruction on south Europe militarily.

But we are still saving our military force, and we are still avoiding a mad confrontation of this kind. But when there is a case of extreme necessity we can do this; we are capable of doing this, brothers. We would accept losses but we would cause losses to the enemy.

We are defending our right to live. Wrongdoers have attacked us in our homes, killing our sons and children, destroying our houses, terrorizing us and seeking to prevent us from raising our voice, from liberating Palestine. They have hit Libya, and tomorrow they will hit Syria; then they will hit Algeria. They will hit the Arab homeland state after state.

Saudi Arabia must understand. Look at the crusade-like rancour! The U.S. House of Representatives has refused to allow the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia. It rejected it yesterday, saying that Saudi Arabia is in the final analysis an Arab state and we hate Arabs, we are crusaders and these are Muslims; we protect the Jews, we protect Israel, and we cannot sell arms to an Arab state, to an Islamic state; friends or no friends, in the end they are Arabs. The Saudis must grasp the deep-seated hatred in the United States against them and against the Arabs. This is indeed a good one: Yesterday, the U.S. House of Representative banned the sale of arms to Saudi Arabia, saying that in the end, Saudi Arabia is an Arab state, an Islamic state; no question of selling arms to it, arms which one day might be used against the Israelis. America sacrifices its interests for the sake of Israel.

The most important thing in this confrontation is that the world has realized that there cannot be weakness and strength. The world is either all weak or all strong. Therefore, we now care little about nonalignement, since nonalignment does not protect the small states. We now do not care about nonalignment. We accept that the world is divided into two strong camps, facing each other, so that peace can be achieved by military deterrence. We are thus closer now to the socialist camp now than ever before.

We are faced with two camps: a socialist camp working for peace and an imperialist camp bent on destroying peace and peoples.

Assuredly, we will choose the socialist camp; the camp that works for peace. The Soviet Union put forward a proposal for withdrawing from the Mediterranean Sea in return for America withdrawing the Sixth Fleet from the Mediterranean. America refused, saying: No, my fleet stays in the Mediterranean to terrorize the Arab peoples and to protect Israel. They told the Soviet Union: You must understand that the Sixth Fleet is present to protect the Israelis and to strike at the Arabs; therefore, we cannot withdraw from the Mediterranean; you Russians withdraw if you want.

The Soviet Union said that nuclear weapons should be destroyed by the advent of the year 2000; American refused the destruction of nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union put forward a proposal for an end to nuclear tests, but America refused, and continued underground nuclear tests. Recently, the Soviet Union, through Gorbachev, put forward a proposal for the reduction of conventional weapons, but the United States and NATO refused.

The United States and NATO refused to reduce even the conventional weapons. The Soviet Union has no bases at any country. It does not want to colonize any country. If the Soviet colonized a country, it would be considered colonialist and imperialist, and our stands toward it would be the similar to our stand toward the United States. But we are sure that the Soviet Union does not want to colonize any country. The interest of the Soviet Union is that people gain liberation so that the imperialist bloc decreases; whereas, the imperialist bloc wants to colonize the people so that the imperialist bloc widens.

Brothers, we should reconsider our international policy. On the Arab level, if the Arab governments are unable, we should ally ourselves with the masses, with the revolutionary forces, and with the Palestinian revolutionary movements inside the Arab nation. We should ally ourselves on the Islamic level with Afghanistan, Iran, with the Islamic revolutionary forces, and with the jihad movements. On the international level, we should become allies with the socialist bloc to confront the imperialist bloc. But, everything starts from the beginning. Every Libyan should pay the price of a Kalashnikov. If he cannot pay it immediately, he should pay on an installment per annum basis or for every more years. It is only 200 dinars. I would like one million Libyans to arm Libyan cities, to prepare slaughterhouses and guns for the American sheep. We say to them as Churchill told the Nazis during wwii during the Battle of Great Britain. He told them sarcastically: This Hitler is continuously threatening: I will invade Britain, I will invade Britain, I will mobilize ships, aircraft, and submarines and defines like America mobilizing [word indistinct] [sentence as received] Hitler with his great power defeated France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. He occupied them and turned them into bases. He defeated Norway and Scandinavia. He established air bases in Norway, France, and Holland. Every day he threatened verbally to attack Britain; I will occupy the British isles, and: it must give in. Everyday he asked them whether they were going to give in or not. Churchill sent him a message and sacastically told him: We are waiting for you and so are the fish. In fact, Hitler's soldiers came and they were eaten by fish and the fire of Britain at that time. The great Battle of Britain was the beginning of the end of the Nazi empire. From there, Hitler proceeded to Russia and he was destroyed in Russia, and that was the end of Nazism. We also say to the Americans, we, o you Americans, o you sheep, we are waiting for you, and so are the fish of the Mediterranean. [crowd shouts God is great]. Let them understand that there are no prisoners between us and them; there are no prisoners between us and them. Every American who falls in the hands of the Libyans will be killed because when the Libyan ship was hit and when the crew of this ship left the stricken ship by rescue boats, American aircraft tried to kill the crew which was on board the rescue boats. This is internationally banned. When the warships are destroyed, its soldiers are considered prisoners and should be rescued. When a dredger tried to rescue this ship American aircraft bombed them.

We declare that there will be no mercy and no prisoners will be taken in the battle between us and the Americans. Any American who lands on Libyan territories will be massacred. We will build slaughter houses and we will build storage places in which we will receive the American sheep if they land on Libyan shores. We will turn the Libyan land into a burning fire. There are 1 million libyans in the Libyan cities who are prepared to defend the Great Jamahiriyah, to raise the flag of the Arab nation, and to raise the head of the Arab nation.

Brothers, under no circumstances will we be subservient or capitulate, however great the hostile force might be.

Brothers, under no circumstances will we shame our fathers and ancestors who destroyed the huge Italian military columns. We will never shame our children and grandchildren. We will leave them victory and glory. Brothers, we will fight and we will never surrender. Brothers, we will never retreat. Immortality for our martyrs! glory for the Arab nation! Death to the Americans. Death to NATO! Death to aggression! Death to the aggressors! Defeat is for the aggressors! Victory is for the masses! March forward, brothers! Forward in the battle of glory, the battle of honor, and the battle of dignity! We will never surrender! We are waiting for you, and so are the fish!

USSR Envoy Praises Al-Qadhdhafi, Declares Support

NC091112 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Dr Oleg Peresypkin, the USSR ambassador to the Great Jamahariyah, has affirmed that the Soviet Union highly evaluates the efforts and initiatives of the brother leader of the revolution to make the Mediterranean a lake of peace and security and safeguard the interests of all peoples in the area, and to fend off interference by racist U.S.-NATO imperialism.

Dr Peresypkin told Channel One of Jamahiriyah television that the Soviet Union vehemently condemns the U.S. Government's blatant, provocative policy against the Libyan Arab people. He stated that the Soviet Union, which highly appreciates the steadfastness of the Great Jamahariyah and its firm resistance to imperialism, reaffirms its boundless support for the Libyan Arab people and their revolutionary leadership. The Soviet ambassador strongly attacked the results of the Tokyo summit of capitalist states, saying: This conference, which has deviated from its professed aims, is the kind of meeting devoted to attacking states like Libya and the Soviet Union.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Lebanese CP, PFLP Officials

NC091047 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received George Hawi, secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Taysir Qubba'ah, member of the PFLP political bureau.

Al-Turayki Says Israel Planning Attack on Syria

LD081944 Kuwait KUNA in English 1740 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] United Nations May 8 (KUNA) -- Libya said Thursday [8 May] the United States and Israel were preparing public opinion for a U.S.-Israeli attack against Syria. Speaking to reporters, Libyan chief delegate 'Ali A. al-Turayki warned, however, the Soviet Union probably would not remain silent if this type of aggression continued. Al-Turayki, who until recently was his country's foreign minister, said Libya had received assurances of Soviet aid that go "beyond encouragement" and that Tripoli may formalise its "very friendly relations" with the Soviet Union by joining the Warsaw Pact treaty.

On the expected attack against Syria, Al-Turayki said Israel would not act on its own but with approval from Washington. This could drag the entire Arab world into a war with Israel and the United States, he warned. Al-Turayki also demanded that the United States apologise to Libya for the killing of Libyan women and children during the recent air attack on his country and for using undignified language in dealing with leaders of other nations.

Al-Turayki said Reagan was waging a "crusade against the Muslim and Arab world" and that the administration's "anti-Arabism is very clear." "The hatred Mr Reagan has for Islam and pan-Arabism is very well known now to everyone, and Libya is only a scapegoat," he said."

Al-Turayki dismissed Reagan's support for arms deliveries to Saudi Arabia in the face of Congressional opposition, saying this support was nothing but a "comedy." "What kind of arms are given to Saudi Arabia?" he asked. "As (former President Jimmy) Carter himself said yesterday (Wednesday), such arms are available in Belgium, in France and in other parts of Europe," Al-Turayki said. Even Saudi Arabia was now being accused in the United States of supporting terrorism, he said.

Returning to his claim that an attack on Syria was imminent, Al-Turayki questioned the credibility of information given to the American public by the Reagan administration. "First the Americans and the Germans said they had 'irrefutable evidence' of Libyan complicity in the Berlin discotheque bombing, and now they are accusing Syria for the same incident," Al-Turayki said, adding the mass media also were being prepared for an attack. As evidence that preparations for a military strike were under way, Al-Turayki cited recent claims of Syrian involvement in terorist attacks by Vice President George Bush and Israeli Defence Minister Rabin.

On the final communique issued after the seven-nation economic summit in Tokyo, Al-Turayki ridiculed the U.S. contention that a victory had been achieved on fighting terrorism. "All they achieved is including the name of Libya in the communique, but they failed to get a strong condemnatin. Reagan's 'victory' is a failure," Al-Turayki said. The official recalled that the vast majority of nations — the 101-member Non-aligned Movement and the socialist group — had condemned the U.S. air attack, thus isolating not Libya but the United States.

On the reported cooling off of relations with the Soviet Union, Al-Turayki said, on the contrary, "they have never been so solid and friendly as they are now." Asked to comment on why the Soviet Union failed to come to Libya's aid during the Mediterranean conflict, Al-Turayki said, "We are a nonaligned country, we are not part of the Warsaw Pact, for the time being, not yet, but the Soviet Union gives us full support."

He said if a strike against Syria is carried out, there would be a war between the Arab states and the United States and Israel. "It is now time, like every ten years, for a new aggression by Israel in order to take more land, and, I think, the failure of (secretary of State George) Shultz in Lebanon makes the administration more furious about the Arab countries," Al-Turayki said. Asked why Israel apparently had picked Syria as a target, Al-Turayki said: "I think everybody has his own preferences. Israel prefers Syria as a target, the United States prefers Libya."

YAR's Al-Iryani Arrives in Tripoli 8 May

LD090837 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, member of the Permanent Committee of the General People's Congress and deputy prime minister of the YAR, arrived this evening in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

SUDAN

SPLA Spokesman Rejects Al-Mahdi Cease-Fire Call

EA082315 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A spokesman for the SPLM-SPLA has described the recent statement by Sadiq al-Mahdi, the prime minister of Sudan, on the constitutional conference as contrary to the spirit of the Koka Dam declaration signed last March between the SPLM-SPLA and the representatives of the National Alliance for National Salvation. In principle, the SPLM-SPLA does not recognize the present government in Khartoum. But as a de facto government and also headed by Ummah party, which is a signatory to the Koka Dam declaration, Mr Al-Mahdi is bound to create an atmosphere conducive to the holding of the constitutional conference scheduled to take place in Khartoum next month. The call by the prime minister that the SPLA should declare a cease-fire and his threat to use the Army to wipe out the SPLA before he could solve what he called the southern problem are a violation of the Koka Dam declaration, the spokesman said.

It is to be mentioned that the agenda of the proposed conference, as stipulated by the declaration, is about finding solutions to Sudan's fundamental problems and not the so-called southern problem alone. The declaration also deferred the question of cease-fire to a future date because the SPLM-SPLA considers that as a logical sequence to the prevalence of climate free of obstacles to security, safety and other restrictive laws. Sadiq al-Mahdi, however, has been persistently giving press conference to Arabic language press outside the country that he is going to destroy the SPLA, after which he could solve what he calls the problems of the southern Sudan.

The SPLM-SPLA spokesman concluded that the movement is committed to the constitutional conference which its leader initiated in March last [as heard] year. And because of that, the spokesman said, we will ignore the provocative statements by the prime minister of Sudan, Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Samuel Aru Demands Cancellation of Islamic Laws

JN081208 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1052 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — Samuel Aru Pol, chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA], has demanded that the Constituent Assembly cancel the Islamic laws issued in 1983, and resort to the Addis Ababa agreement for self-rule in the Southern Region. He said this will make room for negotiations with all the southern parties to reach an agreement on urgent national issues. He also demanded freezing all standing issues at the present time until the convocation of the constitutional conference that will discuss the form of rule in Sudan. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-AYYAM* issued today, Smauel Aru asserted that the SSPA's contacts with the Al-Ummah Party and the Democratic Unionist Party continue to be in complete agreement on all national issues and on the charter issued by the two parties. He pointed out that the previous negotiations resulted in positive steps. Aru appealed to the southern parties to freeze the differences, particularly on how to [word indistinct] the southern regions until the constitutional conference is convened.

Defense Ministry Entrusted to Army Commander

JN081058 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) —Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi yesterday issued a decree entrusting the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces to assume the charges of the defense minister. The premier also entrusted the police general director to undertake the minister powers concerning immigra-

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It is well known that Numayri is mad for power and that he robbed the people of vast sums of money which he is investing in attempts to return to power. He is actually working for this end and his stay in Egypt enables him to use this money to disrupt the political conditions in Sudan as much as he can.

Numayri's presence in Egypt harms the Egyptian national interest and the fraternal relations between the two countries. This alone is enough to deprive him of the right of political asylum which must be coupled with the country's interest, security, and its relations with its neighbors. The Egyptian security agency is, however, aware that Numayri has violated the terms of political asylum and that he is secretly engaged in politics. The Egyptian security agency has supplied the Sudanese security agency with information to this effect.

Numayri has been a supreme example of squandering and blowing away human rights and he does not, under any circumstances, deserve to be granted the elevated guarantees insured by human rights laws.

Egypt will certainly have to decide whatever it wishes in regard to this issue. There are strong arguments for Egypt to wash its hands of Numayri, to hand him over, to try him in Cairo or to hold an international court to try him for crimes against the Arab and Islamic world and against the African continent. Numayri's trial will be fair and will not apply the unjust methods he applied in the trials which he held and in which sentences had been issued before the courts convened. Egypt must be convinced and must cooperate in applying justice to Numayri or in washing its hands of him. This is the simplest thing because it seems very strange to harbor, in Cairo under feeble pretexts, a criminal who committed crimes against the Sudanese people.

Libyan Complex

[Al-Naqqash] What is your opinion of some circles' view of any Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement as an act of hostility against Egypt?

[Al-Mahdi] These views are based on a central pattern in politics whereby Sudan is either with Libya or with Egypt. We believe that Sudan's political and geographic position demands goods relations with Sudan's neighbors to preserve the joint interests. We seek to improve our relations with all our neighbors. Whenever there is controversy between these neighbors over some issue, such as the Camp David as an Arab issue, we seek to offer a Sudanese interpretation that is not in agreement with what either Libya or Egypt says. If we cannot help settle the bilateral disagreements between the two sides, then we must, from the position of our national interests, coexist with both of them. Nobody may impose on us acceptance of either the Egyptian or the Libyan position on African and Islamic issues. This is unacceptable because there is a Sudanese interpretation and this interpretation may not take this or that position. Nobody may impose on us the logic of being eihter with him or against him.

[Al-Naqqash] What is your opinion of the apprehension many people voice regarding Al-Ummah party's historical hostility to Egypt in case you assume the premiership?

[Al-Mahdi] I believe that the circles that voice these fears are the ones that want to make the present and the future a captive of the past. Al-Ummah Party renews and alters itself and its ideas. So why do some people imagine that the party is developing itself, except on this issue?

Egypt, as we are aware, is an open society that speaks of self-reappraisal in connection with mistakes made, including reappraisal of the commitment to maintain the single party. So why cannot Egypt engage in self-reappraisal in connection with the theories concerning the historical relations and residues?

In our Arab, African and Islamic issues, we will not agree to be captives of the past. So why should we accept such captivity in Egyptian-Sudanese relations only?

[Al-Naqqash] In Sudanese history, neither of the two Constituent Assemblies completed their legal terms because they were both dissolved by a military coup. What are the guarantees to prevent such a recurrence in the next Constituent Assembly?

[Al-Mahdi] In fact, there are no guarantees in politics. It can be said that the only guarantee is success. The political forces have a better chance at present than in the past now that they have developed themselves and learned from past lessons. This in itself might be a motive to make present and future experiences better than past ones.

[Al-Naqqash] Why has Al-Ummah Party abandoned its allies' unanimous demand for presidential, not parliamentary, presidency?

[Al-Mahdi] Al-Ummah Party has not, in fact, agreed with its allies on the form of the future government. The party's opinion on this issue precedes these alliances. But the party does not impose this opinion on any body. In any case, this issue will be determined by majority in the coming Constituent Assembly.

However, we believe that Sudan needs a strong executive authority. We also don't believe that the Numayri experience has anything to do with the presidential system. It is a barbaric, individualistic and brutal experience that has nothing to do with a presidential presidency. Therefore those who say that we have tried the presidential system are wrong. The presidential presidency establishes, to our belief, a balance between the various political forces. This requires an executive authority whose decisionmaking does not undermine this diverse structure in which the decisionmaking is protected in the parliament by the separation of powers, as it is protected by other basic guarantees, including the judiciary's independence, parliamentary rule, supremacy of the law and the guarantee of basic liberties. This is the guarantee to make the presidential system democratic.

[Al-Naqqash] Many expect the election outcome to produce strong opposition, both inside and outside the parliament. how will you deal with this opposition as prime minister?

[Al-Mahdi] We are anticipating the event. Al-Ummah party is, we believe, the biggest party is the current parliamentary struggle and it is the biggest party to play a role in building bridges with the other political forces outside the parliament.

We are the only big party to have relations with the forces in the national grouping — forces which will probably be outside parliament.

We have worked hard to address the diversity inside and outside the parliament within the framework of the inclination toward national unity and general national action.

[Al-Naqqash] How do you view the grouping's position after formation of the Constituent Assembly?
[Al-Mahdi] Comprehensive elections must be held under a fair law for all the professionial and labor unions included in the grouping.

It is also necessary to discuss a certain formula to insure the grouping elements' participation in the national issues so that the grouping may assume a constitutional form, not its present revolutionary form, as one of the means of expanding the participation in Sudan's march.

[Al-Naqqash] Some Sudanese political forces believe that the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement which leads the rebellion in the south under the command of John Garang is one of the national movement's factions. What is your opinion?
[Al-Mahdi] I believe that the movement represents racial sedition in Sudan, the movement is talking of its wish to impose a new national structure on Sudan by force. To achieve this, the movement relies on a foreign front. Thus, it has placed itself outside the framework of the Sudanese national forces.

We are making serious efforts to encourage the movement to reconsider these views and to reexamine itself before we finally close the door of dialogue with it. The movement may have developed these ideas on the basis of faulty information or analyses. If it does not back down, then its persistence will reflect it as a force advocating racial sedition internally and foreign intervention in sudan's affairs. The opportunity for this reconsideration to reach a final conclusion [ends with] the appearance of the election results. The movement will have to either reappraise itself in a fundamental manner and stand on a democratic platform or it will have to classify with the forces hostile to Sudan's democracy and nationalism.

[Al-Naqqash] Isn't the charter which the grouping's delegation, which included a representative of Al-Ummah Party, concluded with the popular movement [as published] in Addis Ababa recently a reappraisal on the movement's part?
[Al-Mahdi] It is a very limited reappraisal which is acceptable if it moves in the right direction toward the next step. Before the charter was concluded, we saw no hope for solving this problem. But now that the charter has been concluded, there is hope. This hope must be followed by steps taken by the popular front itself. In politics, we do not seek to intensify situations. We spell out what is right and what is wrong and exert as much pressure as we can to bring the other side to the right path. We have done this with our opponents and we have been able to make extremely significant strides in the history of Sudan's political development.

Anya Nya II Calls Garang Movement 'Terrorist'

JN081740 Khartoum SUNA in English 1728 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Juba, Southern Sudan May 8 (SUNA) — The Southern Sudan Liberation Movement known as Any Nya II has branded the rebel forces of John Garang as a terrorist organization working for massacaring innocent people and looting the citizens properties. In a press statement held here last Tuesday the Anya Nya II Executive Committee member Gabrial Ganji Jok revealed that Colonel Garang was seeking to liquidate physicially his opponents, particularly his opponents from Nuwar tribe and the Equatoria Region.

Asked on the Anya Nya II goals, Jok said the movement demands the application of federal system, the repeal of Sept 1983 laws and the fair distribution of power between the north and the south along with retaining the three southern regions at their present status without any change.

Communist Party Delineates New Government Tasks

JN081129 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) — The Communist Party asked new government to stick to the slogans and demands of the masses, represented in liquidation of May regime impacts, realization of progression and development, besides maintaining the peace and the national unity, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party Al-Tijani al-Tayyib stated to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today, saying that the Communist Party considers the presented draft charter as viable for discussion.

The presidential republic system is not a way to the unity for a diversity of ethnic people like the Sudan, whereas the Communist Party prefers the head of the state to be a council representing the unity, *AL-SAHAFAH* reported here quoting Al-Tayyib. The Islamic constitution doesn't represent the real base of the national unity of this people of different cultures and religions, *AL-SAHAFAH* said, citing the prominent Communist figure Al-Tayyib.

30 SAM-7 Missiles, Weapons Seized at Garang Site

JN081158 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 8 May (SUNA) — The Sudanese Armed Forces have found 30 Soviet-made SAM-7 missiles among the weapons and war equipment seized in the (Toktanig) camp, which belongs to Colonel John Garang's forces. A Sudanese military source told SUNA that this type of advanced missile is not available even to the Sudanese Armed Forces. He added that in addition to the previously announced weapons and ammunition that were seized, checks uncovered 5 steamboats, 15 mortar guns of various types, and 10 radios. The Armed Forces also found among the military hardware 2 Soviet-made (7/12 mm) antiaircraft DSHK guns, 12 Degtyarev machineguns, RPG guns, and 400 antitank and antipersonnel mines, all Soviet-made.

It will be recalled that the friendly forces in Anya Anya II Led by Colonel (Gordon Kotig) and the Armed Forces in the Al-Nasir garrison last week managed to capture the abovementioned camp, which is considered the largest administrative base for Col Garang's forces in the Al-Nasir area in the Upper Nile. It is also the largest center for receiving military and food supplies directly from Ethiopia.

SPLA Claims 22 Government Militia Members Surrender

EA082321 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 8 May 86

[Summary] Twenty-two government militia surrendered to SPLA forces of Battalions 104 and 105 in Upper Nile Administrative Area on 21st April 1986 and 3rd May 1986. Six government soldiers also defected to SPLA.

SUNA, TASS Sign Cooperation Agreement in Khartoum

JN061854 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 May (SUNA) — An agreement on mutual cooperation was signed here today between SUNA and the official Soviet news agency, TASS. The agreement provides for the exchange of news, photographs, and visits and the training of Sudanese technicians in the Soviet agency.

The agreement was signed for SUNA by Dr al-Tayyib Haj 'Atiyah, director general of the agency, and for TASS by the Soviet ambassador in Khartoum, Yevgeniy Musiyko. Both SUNA's director general and the Soviet ambassador praised the signing of this agreement. The ambassador said in a speech on this occasion that the agreement will help present current events in his country, Sudan, and otehr nations in an objective manner.

This agreement, he added, will also lead to better understanding between the two fraternal countries. He said that TASS is ready to give all its experience to its friends, the Sudanese journalists. In his speech, Dr 'Atiyah affirmed that cooperation between the two agencies on professional bases adds a new dimension, especially during the current circumstances experienced by the country. He said that SUNA needs the experience of large news agencies like TASS.

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets, Talks With Spanish Official

LD070551 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 May 86

[Text] Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, the minister of foreign affairs, yesterday in the afternoon received, Mr Luis Yanez, the Spanish secretary of state for international cooperation. After the meeting, Mr Yanez made a statement in which he said that he reviewed, with Beji Caid Essebsi, the horizons of the excellent relations of cooperation between Tunisia and Spain. Regarding the Spanish position toward the EEC policies toward the Greater Arab Maghreb countries, he pointed out that Madrid supports the policies which call for bringing the EEC and these countries together, while admitting the presence of technical problems which, according to him, should be settled in the interest of both sides. The Spanish guest also pointed out that the talks included the situation in the Mediterranean in the light of the recent events in the region.

Al-Jumayyil Seeks 'Arab Umbrella'; Departs

LD081626 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Tunis, 8 May (KUNA) — Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil left here today at the end of his 3-day official visit at the invitation of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba. During the visit, Al-Jumayyil held talks with President Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. He also had talks with member of the Fatah Central Committee, Salah Khalaf, covering Palestinian-Lebanese relations. Salah Khalaf is scheduled to hold a press conference here this afternoon to talk about the results of his meeting with the Lebanese president.

A high-ranking diplomatic source has stated that "As a result of his talks with President Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mzali, Lebanese President Al-Jumayyil has succeeded in winning their support for his views concerning the conflict between him and senior Syrian officials on the way to solve the civil war that has been afflicting lebanon for 11 years."

The source pointed out that "President Al-Jumayyil asked for Tunisia's help in securing a semi-collective Arab umbrella to replace the current Syrian role in Lebanon that would enable the legitimate Lebanese authorities to act more widely in imposing sovereignty on the entire Lebanese territory."

A Tunisian source has described the talks conducted by President Al-Jumayyil with President Bourguiba and Prime Minister Mzali as "having made it possible for the Tunisian leaders to understand the Lebanese position and to reach agreement on ways to bolster harmony among the Arabs and to work for the unity and independence of Lebanon and the checking of Israeli maneuvers and actions against Lebanon."

The responsible Tunisian source quoted Tunisian officials as affirming that "Lebanon's future must rest in the hands of the Lebanese and the Lebanese legitimacy," pointing out "the role the Arab states can play in providing the support Lebanon needs for rebuilding." The Tunisian source recalled what he termed "the fixed principles on which Tunisian policy, led by President Bourguiba, is founded: non-interference in the internal affairs of any other country, affirming Tunisia's readiness to provide all the help Lebanon needs."

The same source quoted President Al-Jumayyil himself as saying the "Tunisia can play an important role in helping Lebanon overcome its affliction and restore cohesion within the ranks of its sons."

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Somali Foreign Minister

EA081956 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, met and held talks with Dr AbdurahmanJama Barre, the foreign minister of Somalia.

Speaking during the meeting, Dr Jama Barre stressed that he appreciates the efforts being made to arrange the meeting between the two countries, which is aimed at resolving the longstanding conflict by peaceful means and through dialogue to a successful conclusion. He expressed thanks for the welcome accorded him and his delegation since arriving on Ethiopian soil.

He added that Somalia is fully prepared to work for a permanent solution to the conflict between the two countries, for the mutual benefit of peoples and for goodneighborliness. He said he is convinced that the longstanding conflict between the two countries will be resolved in keeping with this spirit and the effort being made for lasting peace between the two countries.

For his part, the comrade secretary general pointed out that the current meeting between Somalia and Ethiopia was a good beginning along the peaceful path being sought by the two countries. It will serve as a contribution to future efforts. He added that revolutionary Ethiopia will do everything expected of it in order to ensure that the efforts initiated by the two countries are successful.

The meeting, which was held in the WPE Central Committee office, was attended by Comrade Goshu Wolde, WPE Central Committee member and foreign minister, and by Mr Muhammad Egal, Somalia's deputy minister of finance.

Geremew Debele Named New Agriculture Minister

EA090352 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 May 86

[Text] The Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Dergue, today announced appointments. In this respect, Comrade Geremew Debele becomes Agriculture minister in place of Tekola Dejene and Comrade Mamo Bahta, retaining his present rank, becomes general manager of Department of Development Project Studies at the National Central Planning Committee.

SOMALIA

Tigre Rebels Claim 479 Killed in 16-20 Apr Offensive

EA081353 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Fronts in Somali 0930 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A report we have received today from the office of the Tigre People's Liberation Front, TPLF, here in Mogadishu, Somalia, says fighters of the front launched a large scale offensive against units of the Black Abyssinian forces stationed on the road linking Tigrai and Gondar regions between 16 and 17 April.

The report issued by the TPLF added that fighters of the front carried out attacks against Abyssinian units stationed in the following places (Teseda), Imbaberet, (Maitasebi), (Tasabir) and Adi Arka, all in Tigre region. The fighters of the TPLF inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy forces during the offensive which continued until 20 April.

The report further said a second offensive was launched on units of the Black Abyssinian troops who retreated to (Dawabir) in Tigre. The casualties inflicted on the enemy were as follows:

1. During the 16 to 20 April offensive the TPLF fighters killed 479 enemy soldiers, 18 of whom were unit commanders.

2. The fighters captured 187 enemy soldiers.

3. The fighters captured 580 assault rifles, 41 machine guns, 12 field guns, 848 (?weapons of various types) and 1.2 million rounds of ammunition. The fighters also captured 651 land mines and hand grenades, 3 military trucks and, 4 radio communications sets. The fighters won a great victory.

Another report received from the TPLF office says that 65,000 Tigre people who fled to Sudan between 1984 and 1985 have now returned to their homeland in order to farm their land. The TPLF said it has made arrangements with relief organizations in Sudan with a view to providing them with assistance.

People Seen as Force Behind Ethiopian Peace Initiative

EA081313 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 7 May 86

[Station commentary entitled: "The Lies and Propaganda of the Evil Doer Will Not Hamper the Just Struggle" from the "Fighters Outlook" program]

[Excerpts] It is said that he who thrives on lies loves people to believe his lies — and this is true. Siad Barre makes a habit of lying and at the same time he believes in his lies. He is famous for avoiding justice and ignoring burning issues of the past and the present.

As we have mentioned earlier, the recent meeting between Siad Barre and the leader of Socialist Ethiopia in Djibouti merely established the principle that both sides should reach a peace agreement and form an ad hoc committee to solve any existing problems. Although the world got the message in the manner explained above, Siad Barre blew the issue out of proportion, sensationalising it. He tried to fool the world by proclaiming himself the initiator of peace in the Horn of Africa and by calling on the parties involved to divert the money spent on armaments to agricultural production, which will trigger economic advancement.

Before Abdurahman Jama Barre departed for Addis, a vigorous propaganda campaign was waged internally and externally to tell the world how committed Siad is to peace. The whole objective behind these so-called peace overtures is to cripple the national liberation struggle and the Somali people as a whole. If he believes in his dreams, he is merely deceiving himself, because the existence of the freedom movement is not dependent on the support of other countries.

What Siad does not understand is that differences between two governments, such as the differences between Ethiopia and Somalia, are different from the continuing internal struggle by nationalists to free themselves from the fascist Siad Barre regime.

We shall not delve deeply into the other issue, that is the issue of peace in the Horn of Africa. The achievement of peace in this region is one of the original objectives of the struggling Somali masses, led by the democratic progressive forces of Somalia. These progressive forces are the genuine forces fighting for the rights and interests of the people and for fraternal solidarity and cooperation among the peoples of the Horn of Africa and the world.

These progressive forces, not an enemy force which is a puppet of U.S. imperialism, led by dictator Reagan, are the only party capable of establishing lasting peace in the horn. It is said thatBarre, who waged a bloody war against revolutionary Ethiopia in 1977 and brought untold misery and damage to the two peoples, he is the same person who refused to heed the call of Somali progressive forces and other independent progressive forces. A shining example is the meeting in Aden between the Cuban leader and the leader of the PDRY to bring about peace in the horn. We bear witness to Siad Barre's actions on that day. The Siad Barre regime is the same regime that started the war between the two countries. It is the same regime which often incites intertribal wars in the country. It is the regime which sold the soil of the Somali people to the Americans for military purposes and for use in attacking liberation movements and the progressive nations of this region.

How, then, could this imperialist puppet regime be a peace-seeker? Siad cannot even guarantee peace to the very people he rules. His peace initiatives are not genuine.

The misguided regime is attempting to trap the liberation movements and their supporters in its present peace crusade by trying to outmaneuver them in their struggle to liberate the masses. The liberation movements are too smart to be outmaneuvered by Siad. Peace and cooperation between the peoples of the Horn of Africa, and particularly between the Ethiopian and Somali masses, is natural and has existed since time immemorial.

Siad Barre, who is known for his selfishness and lies, is pursuing his own interests. The struggling people of this region are the only ones capable of bringing peace. If Siad Barre is talking of peace today, then it is indeed a victory achieved by the Somalis. The pot is burning because of the fire [Somali proverb]. We welcome peace between the two countries and peoples, between Ethiopia and Somalia, to whatever extent it occurs.

CAR

Further on Kolingba 7 May Nationwide Address

AB080940 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 8 May 86

[By Hubert-Marie Djamany]

[Text] Bangui, May 8 (AFP) — Central African Republic ruler General Andre Kolingba announced the formation of a single political party, a referendum soon on a new constitution, and the sacking of magistrates who failed to convict student leaders in a recent trial, in a broadcast message to the nation late Wednesday.

Gen. Kolingba, who took control of the country in September 1981, said his "Centrafrican Democratic Rally" would bring together "all parts of the nation", rejecting "those seeking by devious means to impose a totalitarian doctrine or bankrupt ideologies". "A people united behind its chief, a strong state and a prosperous economy are an incalculable asset for the nation", he added.

The planned new constitution gives wide powers to the head of state, with an elected National Assembly which is above all an advisory body.

Gen Kolingba said that 1986 would see the Central African Republic committed to a "true democracy which represents our own personality and the soul of the nation".

Referring to the month-long strike of secondary school students which ended with a dozen of their leaders being brought to trial on charges of prejudicing state security, Gen Kolingba announced the dismissal of the chief magistrates of the state security court which heard the case. The court acquitted three of the students and ordered further evidence to be sought against nine others after a stormy trial in which the defendants were supported by crowds of fellow-students thronging the court room. Gen Kolingba said the court had failed to follow procedures, allowed a trial which it was not empowered to conduct to become a farce, and discredited the head of state.

The Centrafrican leader also criticised parents for failing to control their children, but laid the chief blame for the student unrest on "foreign agitation". Centrafrican officials have blamed Libya for stirring up trouble, mainly because of the use of Centrafrican bases by French forces helping the government of neighbouring Chad against Libyan-backed opponents. Three weeks ago two diplomats in the Libyan Embassy here were declared personae non gratae and ordered out of the country.

ZAIRE

Statement Reaffirms Security Accord With Angola

AB090855 Kinshasa AZAP in French 2000 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Luanda, 8 May (AZAP) — Since the normalization of its relations with Angola, particularly with the signing of certain agreements including that on defense and security which calls for the interdiction of any subversive action by one country against the other, it is the intention of Zaire, as it has done in the past to scrupulously respect the letter and spirit of that accord. This is contained in a statement issued by the Zairian Embassy in Luanda on Monday 5 May to the Angolan Ministry of External Relations, to the various embassies and diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Republic of Angola, and to the principal Angolan news agencies.

This statement follows recent allegations by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who, in his capacity as current chairman of frontline states, declared that Zaire served as a transit base for the transport of American military equipment to the UNITA rebels.

Such a declaration, stresses the statement issued by the Zairian Embassy, constitutes a diversionary maneuver which serves the true enemies of Angola and Africa. Its objective, the note continues, is to divert the attention of world public opinion to Angola's provinces bordering on Zaire, so that South Africa can continue to supply military equipment to UNITA rebels operating in the southern and central provinces of Angola.

The statement, which affirmed that agreements reached between UNITA rebels and certain countries did not commit Zaire in any way, concludes with the reaffirmation of Zaire's unflinching solidarity with the brotherly people of Angola in their struggle for the preservation of their territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

FRG Support for Economic Steps, Rescheduling Noted

AB091050 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0830 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 May (AZAP) — Cooperation between the FRG and Zaire will amount to DM1 billion (1 DM - 24,5963 Zaires) this year, according to Juergen Warnke, the FRG minister of economic cooperation, after a meeting Thursday with Citizen Kengo Wa Dondo, the first state commissioner, at his private residence at Binza. The FRG statesman said that the party's executive coordinator disclosed at the meeting that Zaire needs help from its friends to reschedule its external debts. In this framework, Dr Warnke asserted, the FRG supports the policy of concerted economic reorganization and liberalization implemented over the past 3 years by Zaire. It is clear, he said, that the time has come for creditor nations to guarantee the financing of the Zairian economy in order to ensure the success of its revival in line with the world economic revival following the Tokyo meeting. Dr Warnke underlined that Zaire has become the symbol of stability and peace in Africa and needs support for its development.

On his impressions of visits to projects at Bundundu, Kivu, and Shaba, the FRG minister pointed out that the three areas constitute a reference for German and Zairian cooperation which covers agriculture with the important Kikwit project, as well as transportation and university cooperation (the training of vetinary doctors). According to Dr Warnke, all these priorities are compatible with Zaire's 5-year plan.

Concluding, the FRG minister highlighted efforts by the Executive Council and all economic measures taken by the MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, which he noted, constitute a basis for stronger cooperation between the FRG and Zaire.

The FRG statesman was accompanied to the meeting with the first state commissioner by Citizen Mushobekwa-Kalimba Wa Katana, state commissioner for international cooperation and external trade. Citizen Mabolia Inengo Tra Bwato, the Zairian ambassador to west Germany, and Dietrich Venzlaff, the FRG ambassador to Zaire, were also present.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Returns From Togo, Ivory Coast

AB081848 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, has returned home from visits to Togo and the Ivory Coast. Speaking to the GNA [GHANA NEWS AGENCY] on arrivial at the airport, Dr Asamoah said he delivered special messages to Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Felix Houphouet-Boigny on recent activities of Ghanaian dissidents based in those two neighboring countries who, according to security reports, are preparing for terrorist activities against the country.

The foreign secretary mentioned the reported presence in Abidjan of Geoffrey Osei, a dissident based in the United States, but declined to give details of his activity. He also stated that for diplomatic reasons and in order not to jeopardize the internal monitoring of some subversive activities, he could not disclose the details of his discussions with the two presidents.

It will be recalled that following information provided by a Ghanaian security agency, a shipload of arms and mercenary planning to attack some targets in Accra was intercepted in Brazil early this year. One of the leading characters in the plot was Geoffrey Osei.

It is understood that following the visit of the secretary for foreign affairs to Brazil last month, a special envoy from Argentina is due in Accra this weekend to give details of the purchase of the weapons and the hiring of the mercenary.

IVORY COAST

Ghanaian Minister Brings Message to Houphouet

AB080800 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the head of state received Ghanaian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Obed Asamoah, an envoy of Ghanaian President Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The talks between President Houphouet-Boigny and the Ghanaian president's special envoy took place at the head of state's private residence in Cocody. They took the opportunity to examine economic cooperation between Ivory Coast and Ghana. Here is a statement by the Ghanaian official after the audience.

[Begin Asamoah recording in English fading into French translation] We discussed ways and means by which we can increase cooperation between Ghana and the Ivory Coast. In this connection, I conveyed to the head of state a message from the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council. We held discussions on economic cooperation between African countries and examined ways and means by which we can improve such economic cooperation. [end recording]

LIBERIA

Opposition Denies Cooperation Agreement With Doe

AB081055 Paris AFP in English 0953 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Monrovia, May 8 (AFP) — The executive committees of three Liberian opposition parties denied Thursday that they had agreed to cooperate with President Samuel Doe's ruling National Democratic Party of Liberia (NDPL).

President Doe said on state television Monday that the leaders of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), Unity Party (UP), and Liberia Unification Party (LUP) had agreed to cooperate with the NDPL following a reconciliatory meeting earlier in the day.

The opposition leaders described Mr Doe's statement as "false and misleading", and intended to "violate the norms of acting in good faith". "What was in fact agreed upon at the meeting was that a technical committee composing the four parties be established to create a working agenda for future dialogue", the executive committees said.

Meanwhile, the LAP, LUP, and UP have called on its supporters not to be misled by state-run television showing "propaganda handshakes" with President Doe and officials of the NDPL during Monday's meeting.

Union Requests Government Stand on Press Harassment

AB090820 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Press Union of Liberia, PUL, has called on government to make its position clear on the frequent harassment of journalists in the discharge of their duties. According to a Press Union release issued yesterday, the call comes in the wake of what the Executive Committee described as a daylight breaking into the new secretariat offices on Wednesday afternoon by an unknown group of persons. It said the incident has already been reported to the Criminal Investigations Division, CID, of the Liberian National Police.

The union notes that in recent times, too many of such acts of violence have taken place and government does very little or nothing at all to denounce and discourage the culprits. The union recalls the mystery surrounding the (?shooting) of the late Charles Gbenyon, the burning of the *DAILY OBSERVER* offices, the refusal by Savannah Printing Press to print the *FOOTPRINTS* newspaper and the repeated arrest and interrogation of journalists in the discharge of their duties.

Meanwhile, the Press Union has expressed concern about the management of certain news organs requiring journalists (?in their employment) to obtain (?internal) membership cards of political parties, as journalists by their profession are to be apolitical.

Ex-UN Envoy Doubts Justification of 12 Apr 1980 Coup

AB081756 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Former Liberian ambassador to the United Nations, Counsellor Winston Tubman, has described the 1980 revolution which brought the military to power as being of immeasurable cost to Liberia. He pointed out that it shattered a long enviable record of uninterrupted political stability and continuity and said it damaged our image not only as a (?peaceful) nation at peace with its leaders but our reputation as an important regional peacemaker.

Counsellor Tubman made the remark yesterday when he delivered the 1985 [as heard] convocation address of the University of Liberia at the Unity Conference Center in Virginia. He said as a result of the coup, the faith of friendly governments and foreign investors in our preparedness to halt the drift to anarchy in our country has yet to be established. Counsellor Tubman said that the various justifications advanced for the 1980 coup, including gross misregard and violation of the Constitution, rampant corruption, failure to manage properly the affairs of the Liberian people, the monopolizing of state power by a few regrettably still remain with us today. He said the real test whether the event of April 12, 1980 was justified, whether it was a coup sparked by simple greed or a revolution in quest of justice, can only be measured now that a new Constitution is in place.

Addressing the graduates on the topic Reconciliation and the Second Republic, Counsellor Tubman said that the only means of effecting genuine reconciliation in this country is by the support of the Constitution upon which the life of the Second Republic depends. He said that the only means for solving the problems faced by the country is reconciliation not ceaseless strife and conflict.

Senator Rancy Leaves on Visit to Israel, U.S.

AB082050 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The president pro-tempore of the Liberian Senate, Mr John G. Rancy, has left Monrovia for the State of Israel as guest of that country's government.

Speaking in an interview with the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, LINA, before his departure, Senator Rancy said his visit would afford him another opportunity to further cement the cordial ties existing between Liberia and Israel. While in Israel, he will hold talks with Israeli Government officials and deliver a special message from President Samuel Kanyon Doe to President Chaim Herzog of Israel. He will also visit several places of interest including the Hebrew University on Mount Scopus, the Hadasah Medical Center, the Church of Nativity in Bethlehem, the holy places near the Lake of Galilee, among others. Senator Rancy will tour the city of Tel Aviv, accompanied by former Israeli ambassador to Liberia, Gavri'el Gavri'eli. He will depart Israel May 13 for the United States of America where he will stay for another 2 weeks.

TOGO

President Eyadema Receives Burkinabe Minister

AB071640 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT] this morning at the Presidential Palace, received in audience Burkinabe minister of commerce and transport [title as heard], Alain Koeffe, who was bearer of a message from Captain Thomas Sankara to his brother and friend General Eyadema. Pali Tchalla, member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce and transport, was present at this audience. Following the audience the Burkinabe minister met the press and expressed satisfaction with the cooperation between our two countries:

[Begin recording] [Koeffe] I went to deliver a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, to his Togolese counterpart, His Excellency General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the RPT. It is a message of friendship and fraternity between the two presidents, the two peoples, and the two countries.

[Unidentified reporter] What is the state of the cooperation between Burkina Faso and Togo?

[Koeffe) The cooperation between our two countries, is excellent. We are here to discuss small matters that come up in the relations between a landlocked country and a country which serves as transit for a sizeable proportion of our trade. Minister Tchalla and I discussed, in an atmosphere of brotherliness, the problems connected with the transit of our goods at the Lome port. We believe that there is no major problem and that it is just a friendly visit. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports Details of MPLA-CPSU Plan

MB081334 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA-Labor Party chairman, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, yesterday afternoon signed a plan for party relations for 1986-88. Under the terms of the plan, the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU confirmed the desire to continue developing interparty relations, and in accordance with cooperation accords they decided to begin a number of important projects dealing with consultations on current international problems, interparty cooperation, training of cadres, and assistance to MPLA-Labor Party schools. The MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU will also take steps to strengthen relations between Angolan and Soviet social organizations. The plan signed by the supreme leaders of the MPLA-Labor Party and the CPSU provides for other activities to be carried out on the basis of mutual understanding between the two parties.

UNITA 'Fighter' Says U.S. Aid Well-Timed

MB090709 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola — American aid to UNITA has been well-timed. The Angolan people had a right to defend itself from Russian and Cuban aggression that has lasted for ten years now — declared a UNITA figher during an opinion poll campaign carried out by KUP correspondent in Mavinga area. Manuel Joaquim Andre, who is 25, said that the moral of the UNITA troops is very high and more so since the return from the USA of President Savimbi bringing with him the American commitment to help us. We have always fought with courage, now that we are stronger, better armed, we think we are able to inflict heavier blows than the ones we inflicted to FAPLA and all other enemy forces during last year's offensive which threatened to make its way through to Mavinga in 1985, said at the end Manuel Joaquim, 1st infantry sergeant of UNITA.

Mozambique's Machel Sends Message to Dos Santos

MB090702 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] In Luanda yesterday, Minister of the Interior Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Kito received engineer Manuel Tembe, general manager of companies in the People's Republic of Mozambique. Businessman Manuel Tembe carried a personal message from President Samora Machel of Mozambique to Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

MALAWI

Further on Zimbabwe's Mugabe Visit, Meetings

South African Situation Discussed

MB071154 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 May 86

[Excerpt] Independent southern African states have been urged to join forces to eliminate apartheid and bring about peace in the region. The call was made by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who is on an official visit to Malawi. Comrade Mugabe said as long as apartheid continues to exist, more innocent people will continue to be killed and hopes for regional peace will be doomed. He (?noted) that there is no option, but to call for the intensification of the struggle against apartheid which has become an obstacle to peace and progress in the region.

The prime minister said Zimbabwe notes with grave concern and regret that the United States is now collaborating with the South African-backed UNITA bandits to destabilise Angola. Comrade Mugabe reiterated Zimbabwe's commitment to justice, freedom, and equality, as well as its unwavering support to all just struggles in Africa, the Middle East, Central America, and Asia. He said Zimbabwe is opposed to any form of domination of small nations who should fight against the imperialist maneuvers to subjugate them.

He expressed the country's total allegiance to the nonaligned principles and hoped that the forthcoming nonaligned summit in Harare will tackle problems confronting developing countries. Comrade Mugabe spoke on the need for renewed thrust toward economic progress on the continent and called for increased political and economic cooperation between member-states of the OAU.

Speaking on the same occasion, the Malawian president, Dr Kamuzu Banda, urged white leaders in South Africa to begin serious dialogue with black leaders in that country. He praised the excellent relations between Malawi and Zimbabwe and hoped that these would be consolidated in future.

Tours Development Projects

MB081005 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] On the second day of their visit to Malawi, the Zimbabwe prime minister, the Right Honorable Mugabe, and his wife Mme Sally Mugabe, today visited the Kasungu [words indistinct]. The Right Honorable Mugabe and his entourage, which included senior cabinet ministers, flew to Kasungu this morning from Chileka after visiting the new civic center in Blantyre. Our reporter said on arrival at Kasungu airport the distinguished visitors were briefly entertaiend to (Kuruankulo) traditional dance and that the welcoming party was large and included people from adjoining associate districts.

Later, the Zimbabwe prime minister visited the Kamuzu Academy, also in Kasungu district. Addressing the students after touring the academy, the Right Honorable Mugabe hailed the life president for conceiving an idea which found expression in a concrete form in the Kamuzu Academy. He urged the students to take advantage of the privilege by motivating themselves to excel in the endeavors for the betterment of the country as a whole.

The visitors later flew to the capital city where they visited a number of places of interest before being entertaiend to a luncheon given by the mayor of the city of Lilongwe, Councillor (Haliathe Phiri). Speaking during the civic luncheon the Right Honorable Mugabe announced that the Harare city council has resolved to establish a sister city relationship with the city of Lilongwe. He expressed the hope that negotiations for the establishment of the sister city relationship will be held in the near future. Speaking about his visit to Lilongwe, the Right Honorable Mugabe said he has been impressed by the beauty and cleanness of the city and the major developments taking place there.

Speaking earlier, the mayor of the city of Lilongwe, Councillor (Haliathe Phiri) told the visitors that the city was also seriously considering sister city relations with the city of Harare and added that such relations would enhance the already existing relations between peoples of the two cities.

While in the city, the Zimbabwe prime minister visited the Lilongwe civic center, the Malawi Congress Party headquarters and opened one of the city center's roads to be known as Robert Mugabe Crescent. The Zimbabwe visitors also toured the natural resources college in Lilongwe. Speaking in the college's laboratory, the Zimbabwe prime minister said that the college was doing a remarkable job, especially in reviving African traditional food and the way of life which, he said, has suffered a setback during colonial rule. The Zimbabwe visitors have meanwhile gone to Monkey Bay in Mangochi where tomorrow they will visit the Madeco [Malawi Development Corporation] fisheries.

Winds Up Tour

MB081801 Blantrye Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The visiting prime minister of Zimbabwe, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe, and Madame Sally Mugabe, today visited Madeco [Malawi Development Corporation] fisheries in Mangochi and (Nami Ng'omba) tea estate in Chulu district, to wind up their tour of some places of interest. On arrival at the Madeco fisheries, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe was met by the minister of forestry and natural resources, Mr Kapichira Banda. Commenting on what he had seen, the Zimbabwe prime minister expressed satisfaction at the way the Malawi Government was utilizing Lake Malawi to supplement the country's nutritional requirements. He said Madeco fisheries was not only a source of food but a viable economic venture. During the tour, the Right Honorable Robert Mugabe and Madame Sally Mugabe were, among other things, shown fishing processing in various stages. On arrival at (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, the Zimbabwe prime minister was met by the minister of education and culture, Mr Dalton Katopola, who is also regional treasure of the Malawi Congress Party in the south and the chairman of the (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, Mr Barrow. At the factory, the distinguished visitor and his entourage were shown various stages of tea production. On arrival and departure at both Madeco fisheries and (Nami Ng'omba) tea estates, the Zimbabwe prime minister was greeted and cheered by thousands and thousands of people.

The Zimbabwe prime minister leaves the country tomorrow for home at the end of his official visit to Malawi. The Right Honorable Robert Mugabe will depart Sanjika Palace for Chileka airport at 0930 tomorrow morning. The Zimbabwe prime minister will be seen off at Chileka airport by His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, the official hostess , Mama Cecilia Kadzamira, members of the central executive commitee of the Malawi Congress Party, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and thousands and thousands of Malawians. Meanwhile, a spokesman of the national headquarters of the Malawi Congress Party in Lilongwe is requesting all invited guests to be seated at Chileka airport by 0800 tomorrow morning.

MOZAMBIQUE

Commentary Says RSA Clinging to Apartheid

MB081431 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The end of arrest under the pass laws in South Africa has been hailed in some countries as evidence that the present government in Pretoria is gradually eliminating apartheid. That this is not so has been repeatedly made clear by President P.W. Botha himself. He insists on segregated education, and segregated living areas and absolutely rejects the demand for one person, one vote in a unitary South African state. These political positions are clearly reflected in government action. The Group Areas Act, under which the color of a person's skin determines where he can live, remains intact. The government is keeping this and other controls and possibly introducing new ones to maintain racial segregation. In addition to the indignity of segregation, black South Africans continue to suffer the most fundamental deprivation of all — they have no political rights. Over the past year, Mr Botha has been hinting of the possibility of a political role for blacks. But it is quite clear that the aim is simply to coopt some black people into the apartheid system and has nothing to do with terminating that system. The basic element in the South African government attitude toward a black political role is that blacks must be divided into tribal groups. This is the cornerstone of the Bantustan policy and means in effect that there must be no threat to white power. The government insists that the various ethnic and language groups in South Africa must be kept apart for their own good. But behind this apartheid theological position lies the knowledge that the majority of South Africans do not want to be divided. They want the protection of national rights, yes, but in a unitary state. A one person, one vote election in such a state would (mark) the beginning of a democratic revolution in South Africa. It is this the country's rulers can not stomach, and it is this which leads them to cling to the substance of apartheid while modifying its appearance for international public consumption.

RENAMO Claims Liquidation of 143 Soldiers

MB081551 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] The Mozambican RENAMO movement claims to have seized two ports and a rural town and to have left 143 soldiers dead in recent action. The Mozambican National Resistance Movement claims to have killed 97 Mozambican and 46 Zimbabwean troops. The movement said its forces had occupied the port of Pebane in the northeast of Zambezia province, the town of Mucubela, a cotton producing center, and the port of Bajone. RENAMO's claims were made in a statement issued in Lisbon but have not been followed by confirmation from the governments of Mozambique or Zimbabwe. Western diplomats believe the figures given by the rebels to be exaggerated.

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITA's Savimbi on Strategy, Morale, USSR Tactics

MB081125 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1930 GMT 6 May 86

[Interview with Dr Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, by Douglas McClure in Cape Town, on the "Network" program — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Recording shows McClure on site overlooking Cape Town; clips of Savimbi are from face-to-face interview]

[McClure] The visit by President Savimbi to Cape Town at this time comes at a particularly auspicious moment. It comes precisely when the Soviet Union has airlifted and shipped $2 billion worth of military hardware and equipment into Angola, and prepositioned it for an all-out attack on the UNITA movement and Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba.

[Savimbi] We expected it to start on 16 April, but for various reasons, being one, the low morale of FAPLA troops, the disorganised logistics system, now they have delayed it. But we think that it will come off by June or July.

[McClure] Simultaneously, the South African government is preparing to move on UN Resolution 435, and whatever the outcome of those negotiations on South-West Africa, they could have serious ramifications for Savimbi's movement.

[Savimbi] My personal views are that if South Africa has to implement Resolution 435 unilaterally, without the MPLA accepting to send the Cubans back to Cuba, I do not think it will serve the interests of the Namibian people. I do not think it will serve our own interests, because it will mean for us that South Africa has accepted that the Cubans will remain permanently in Angola, and if they do that, any independence of Namibia will not be a true and honest process to get freedom.

[McClure] Finally there is the official attitude of the South African Government towards the UNITA movement as elucidated by General Magnus Malan recently when he said that the republic would provide both moral and material support to aid the movement. The United States has also said that they will provide Stinger surface-to-surface missiles and Redeye surface-to-air missiles to help UNITA.

[Savimbi] President Reagan has promised us an effective support to our struggle, and I think we are confident that we are going to get what he has promised us.

[Recording switches to McClure and Savimbi in face-to-face interview] [McClure] We hear reports that chemical, biological, and bacteriological weapons are being brought into Angola and Mozambique. Certainly the bunkers are supposed to be there. Would you care to comment?

[Savimbi] We don't have any hard information on that in our country. It is possible that the Russians may launch this type of warfare because they did it in Afghanistan.

[McClure] [Film clip showing UNITA troops marching] Despite the extraordinary odds in violation of the traditional three-to-one ration favoring the insurgents , Savimbi's men and women have liberated vast tracts of southeastern, northwestern and northeastern Angola spreading their operations as far as afield as Cabinda and even into the heart of Luanda itself. In November they succesfully repulsed a massive Soviet-inspired and directed offensive which came within 200km of Savimbi's bush capital, Jamba. Since then the rains have forestalled further Soviet offensive plans but the interim period has witnessed a massive Soviet build-up of conventional armor and aircraft including tanks, armored personnel carriers, helicopter gunships, and MiG-23 ground attack strike aircraft. Now the rains are gone and the tanks can roll. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] The situation is much better and favorable to us because after the last offensive in October 1985 we are better organized on the intelligence side, and we know that they have another intention to launch another offensive. But we are prepared for that and also we succeeded to take our war of liberation in the north of Angola in the province of Zaire and Cabinda which is worrying the MPLA, and they are sending a lot of troops there. And I think we ended this rainy season with a positive result overall speaking.

[McClure] Last year Mr Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe, visited Moscow and now there are disturbing reports from Zimbabwe that very large quantities of Soviet equipment are coming into that country. Would that affect, in your opinion, the southern African theater and the balance of power?

[Savimbi] Definitely yes, because I feel that the involvement of the Russians and the Cubans in this area is not a stabilizing factor. It is a disturbing factor. And when the Russians start to send weapons they will need to send technicians to man them, and then I think it is not encouraging if Zimbabwe is not embarking upon this trend of importing massive weapons from Russia. But I hope that the leaders of Africa will realize that if we have fought so hard to get our own independence, now we are fighting 10 years more and yet our country went down if we compare it with the time when the Portuguese were there.

[Flimclip showing UNITA troops in formation]

[McClure] There is only one way to deal with Angola's severe problems — a sincere and determined effort at national reconciliation by all the invovled parties leading to the formation of a new government which need not be underwritten by massive numbers of Cuban and Soviet surrogates. UNITA would have to be part of any such government. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] As we said several times, we are prepared to talk to the MPLA because we feel that they are Angolans as we are and we had our share in fighting against Portuguese colonialism. It is why we see that we are entitled to share also in power, and if the MPLA are prepared as a whole or a faction we are prepared to talk to them, but nobody has approached us yet.

[McClure] If the second offensive that is now being planned against you should fail, surely that would strengthen the hand of moderates in the Central Committee?

[Savimbi] We are prepared that we have to foil that offensive. We are prepared to make it a success for us and a defeat for the MPLA and the Russians, then we hope that the moderates this time they will have a strong argument to say that the solution for the Angolan problem is not a military option but a political solution.

[Filmclip showing UN Security Council debate]

[McClure] The negotiations on UN Resolution 435 are in an immensely delicate and sensitive stage involving South-West Africa, South Africa, the Angolans and the United States as well as members of the so-called big five Western countries. But in this atmosphere, Jonas Savimbi, the main reason for the Cubans being in Angola, still has to be reckoned with. Without his support any solution to the Angolan enigma is meaningless. Hence the reason for his surprise visit to Cape Town. [end filmclip]

[Savimbi] I just came here to see friends, and because we have raised that problem of the implementation of the Resolution 435, I talked to the government officials and friends to find out what's the bottom line, they are going to do that or not, and what's the conditions, and I feel that the problem of a Cuban withdrawal before the implementation remains the basis of the discussion, and then I think I am going back reassured that nothing will be done which will be detrimental to our common interests.

Commentary Says Zambia Should Heed Savimbi Warning

MB090829 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 May 86

[Station sommentary: "UNITA's Warning to Zambia"]

[Text] UNITA's warning to Zambia this week not to get involved in the Angolan civil war raises several significant points. Above all it highlights the role Zambia has played over the years in providing sanctuary for terrorist organizations. UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi said during his recent visit to Cape Town that President Kenneth Kaunda was creating a cliamte for Zambian territory to be used for Cuban attacks against UNITA. He directed a serious warning to the Zambian leader that any attack on UNITA from Zambia territory would lead to a crisis. He will not allow Kaunda to come in without making him pay the price, Dr Savimbi said.

Zambia's history of giving sanctuary to terrorist organizations goes back a long way. It was from (?bases) in Zambia that terrorists loayl to Mr Joshua Nkomo (?launched) a protracted bush war leading up to Zimbabwe's independence. Zambia paid a heavy price for this (?attack). The bombers of the then Rhodesian air force wreaked havoc on more than just the terriorist bases. Many civilians died in those raids.

For many years Zambia's capital city of Lusaka has been the headquarters of the African National Congress terrorist organization whose declared goal is the violent overthrow of South Africa and its transformation to a socialist state. For there is little doubt that it is in Lusaka that the ANC plans many of its acts of terror against South Africa. At the same time President Kaunda prides himself on being honest broker in matters affecting South Africa, South-West Africa/Namibia, Angola, and the ANC and SWAPO terrorist organizations. He hosted talks between SWAPO and South-West Africa/Namibia in February 1984 which culminated in the Lusaka Agreement in terms of which South African forces would withdraw from Angola and Cuban and SWAPO forces would not be allowed to enter the vacated region.

There are other reasons too why South Africa has exercised restraint in not (?hitting) the ANC headquarters in Lusaka. Not being a formal government UNITA is not bound by such restraints, and President Kaunda could do well to heed Dr Savimbi's warning not to allow Cuban forces to start operating from Zambian territory. He might find out the hard way that one cannot be all things to all people.

Angola-Namibia Issues Viewed in Commentary

MB080916 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 8 May 86

[Station commentary: "Angola and South-West Africa/Namibia]

[Text] The connection between independence for South-West Africa/Namibia and settlement of Angola's internal problems have been highlighted again by the visit to South Africa this week of UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi.

At a news conference in Cape Town before returning to his headquarters in Jamba in southern Angola, Dr Savimbi made it clear that the main purpose of his visit to South Africa was to receive clarity on South Africa's attitude to the Cuban presence in Angola. He had been assured, he said that despite South Africa's willingness to have UN Resolution 435 implemented on 1 August this would not happen unless there was absolute agreement on withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola.

Dr Savimbi stressed that South Africa's attitude on Cuban withdrawal was of prime importance to UNITA in its attempts to persuade the Luanda Government to negotiate a government of national unity in Angola. The fact is that without the Cubans in Angola the MPLA Government in Luanda would no longer be able to retain power for itself exclusively and SWAPO terrorists would no longer be in a position to prevent free and fair elections being held in South-West Africa/Namibia.

It is for this dual reason that South Africa, (?UNITA), and the United States insist on Cuban withdrawal from Angola. It is the continued presence of this foreign force in Southern Africa brought in at the behest of the Soviet Union to advance its expansionist objectives in the region that is bedevilingpeaceful solutions to problems in the subcontinent. It was this fact which makes the charge against South Africa of trying to destabilize the region totally hollow. No amount of propaganda obscuring the issue and [words indistinct] can deny the fact that Cubans are propping the MPLA Government on the one hand and aiding SWAPO in the terrorist onslaught on the people of South-West Africa/Namibia on the other.

It is clear, therefore, that the Soviet Union with its Cuban surrogate force is the destabilizing factor. Two new developments Dr Savimbi believes could bring settlement of the issue a little nearer; the first, American aid to UNITA, will strengthen its position to the extent that the MPLA will be forced to negotiate, and the second, a sharp drop in oil prices, has had a dramatic effect on the MPLA's finances and, therefore, on its ability to pay the Soviets and Cubans for their support. Time will tell how accurate this assessment is.

Poll Shows Whites Divided on Releasing Mandela

MB081419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1317 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 8, SAPA — An opinion poll released today said urban whites in South Africa were almost equally divided on the issue of the release of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. A "face-to-face" poll carried out by Omnichek — conducted in March and April in all the major cities — asked: "Do you accept the proposition that the government will sooner or later have to release Nelson Mandela?" Forty per cent answered "yes" and 43 per cent replied "no," with 17 per cent saying they "didn't know."

The poll was conducted in two phases — fieldwork among a sample of 800 women was completed in early April and a sample of 506 men two weeks later. Research Survey's joint managing director Mr John Rice said there was a "remarkable correlation" between responses of the two polls which he claimed indicated an accurate picture of white views towards the release of the ANC leader. Among the women, 39 per cent appeared to accept that the government would release Mandela against 40 per cent saying "no" and 21 per cent saying they "didn't know." Of the male respondents, 42 per cent said they accepted the proposition against 48 per cent saying they did not, with 10 per cent saying they "didn't know."

On balance, by age group, language, income and geography, nearly one-fifth of women polled appeared undecided about the proposition compared with 10 per cent of male respondents who said they "didn't know," Mr Rice said in a statement. He added: "The division between those who accept that the government will have to release Nelson Mandela and those who don't is quite narrow, with a very high per centage of whites unwilling or unable ... to express a view. If there is a belief in any quarter that whites were universally opposed to the release of Mandela, the results of these two polls go a long way towards dispelling that view. It seems reasonable to assume that within the white constituency the government has a much more receptive climate within which to move than might have been supposed," the statement said.

By language, English-speaking whites appeared more positive towards the prospect of release than the Afrikaans-speaking community. More than half the English-speaking respondents (52 per cent) said they accepted the proposition, compared with 32 per cent who responded negatively and 16 per cent who were undecided. More than half of the Afrikaans community, 55 per cent, said "no" to the question, with 27 per cent saying "yes," and 17 per cent saying they "didn't know." Fifty-one per cent of both English-speaking men and women said they accepted the proposition.

But more men (36 per cent) gave a "no" answer compared with 30 per cent of the women, the statement said. More women (19 per cent) also gave "don't know" answers than men (13 per cent). Among Afrikaans-speaking respondents, there was a much sharper division of opinion: 51 per cent of the women and 63 per cent of the men replied in the negative against 25 percent of the women and 31 per cent of the men answering "yes."

Many more women (24 per cent) than men (seven per cent) said they "didn't know."

By age group the polls revealed conservative areas at opposite ends of the age scales, the statement said. More people in the 18-24 age group, 48 per cent, appeared unwilling to accept the proposition, compared with 36 per cent who said they went along with the proposition. There was an almost identical response among people older than 50, with 49 per cent replying "no" to the question and 37 per cent saying "yes."

More people in the higher income groups appeared ready to face the prospect of Mandela's release than otherwise, the survey showed. Of those with incomes of R3500 a month or more, 51 per cent replied "yes" to the question (the male poll was 53 per cent and the women's poll of 50 per cent) compared with 35 per cent who said "no." In contrast, among those whose income was R699 and less, only 33 per cent appeared to be receptive to the proposition (men 21 per cent; women 38 per cent) compared with 50 per cent replying in the negative (men 68 per cent; women 43 per cent).

By urban centre, more whites in the eastern Cape were receptive of the proposition thain not — 54 per cent (men 58 per cent and women 52 per cent) said they accepted that government would have to release Mandela compared with 33 per cent (men 38 per cent, women 31 per cent) saying "no." Among Capetonians, more women (49 per cent "yes" and 36 per cent "no") accepted the proposition than men (45 per cent "yes" and 53 per cent "no").

Overall response in the city was 47 per cent "yes" and 43 per cent "no." In the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging triangle, the response was 38 per cent "yes" and 44 per cent "no" with 18 per cent of those polled saying they "didn't know" (men 43 per cent "yes" and 49 per cent "no"; women 34 per cent "yes" and 41 per cent "no").

Omnichek polls in other centres were: Durban: 33 per cent "yes," 39 per cent "no" (men 25 per cent "yes" 38 per cent "no" and 36 per cent "don't know"; women 38 per cent "yes," 40 per cent "no" and 22 per cent "don't know"). Bloemfontein: 25 per cent "yes" 70 per cent "no" (men 20 per cent "yes," 80 per cent "no"; women 28 per cent "yes" and 64 per cent "no").

Radio Freedom: ANC Rejects Plans for Convention

EA081456 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 7 May 86

[Unattributed ANC commentary]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, [words indistinct] continues to come from the apartheid circles about Botha being prepared to talk to the liberation movements is just an empty propaganda exercise. It is empty because the apartheid president in actual reality is not ready to settle the South African problem peacefully. All he doing is to try to buy time and also to please his supporters in the Western world. This meaningless note is aimed at [words indistinct] some imaginary changes in the apartheid system [words indistinct] diplomatic relations with the label of change.

Botha is not serious about dialogue because the conditions he puts are as meaningless as they are senseless. Among other things, he is still clinging to the old demand that the ANC and the struggling people must lay down their arms, the very arms that have forced exploiters and [word indistinct] of our nation to even start talking about dialogue. Botha wants the ANC to disarm itself. And when we are disarmed, when there is no struggle going on, what then are we going to talk about? How can the liberation movement and the struggling citizens be called upon to lay down their arms when the enemy is still on the rampage?

As we are talking now, scores of our people are being murdered, maimed, arrested and beaten. Others are being mowed down by pro-apartheid white vigilantes. How are we expected to defend ourselves against this reign of terror against us when we are disarmed? In the first place, for Botha to even mention the issue of dialogue with the liberation movements, is because of the intensity of our struggle. Remove that element of struggle, Botha will not even mention the name ANC as his predecessor [words indistinct]. We shall never lay down our arms as long as the violent apartheid regime is still in power. [words indistinct] was a result of apartheid violence.

Our armed struggle is against all this. We cannot be expected to agree to a conference where we shall meet under the dark clouds of the apartheid defence force. We also cannot meet under the auspices of the criminal nationalist party regime. Botha, in his (?talk) of dialogue, has also pointed to some imaginary sections within the liberation movement. He claimed that his regime was prepared to negotiate with what he called non-communist ANC leaders. This fascist must know that the ANC is not a Hitlerite organization which is based on anti-communism. We are not a (?racialist) movement which feeds on anti-working class (?sentiments).

Some media reports have hinted of the possibility of the ANC renouncing armed struggle unilaterally if Botha was to release our imprisoned leaders and unban our organization. These speculations are baseless because the struggle we are waging is not merely for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of our leaders.

There is also this talk about a national convention in which representatives of all racial groups will meet and talk about the future. The idea of such a convention is not ours. We are not dying because we want to attend the same convention with Botha [words indistinct]. The time of meeting and talking about the future has long past. We know now what we want and Botha also knows very well what he wants. We are very clear about the future we are working towards. They are not sacrificing their lives so that Botha will draft another racist constitution on their behalf. Botha and his henchmen have no right whatsoever to talk on behalf of our people. [Words indistinct] what our people want is the establishment of a democratic government based on the principle of the person, one vote. We must therefore not be misled by these old signals of (?reform). Ours is to escalate the struggle. One thing, the intensity of our struggle dictates seriousness on the part of the enemy. Forward with the people's war.

ANC Praises Denmark For Ending RSA Coal Imports

MB080912 Dakar PANA in English 1313 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 7 May (ZANA/PANA)—The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has hightly commended Denmark for deciding to stop importing coal from racist South Africa. It said other Western counntries should take a bold decision and impose economic sanctions as the only alternative and effective peaceful means to dismantling the abominable apartheid system.

Speaking in an interview in Lusaka today, the ANC spokesman, Tom Sebina said, contrary to views held by some Western governments, that sanctions would hurt blacks more than the whites, they (economic sanctions) were the only peaceful means with which to topple the apartheid regime. He said: Less blood would be shed if the Western trading partners of South Africa imposed mandatory economic sanctions. Mr Sebina commended the Danish people for their progressive action, saying economic support for racist South Africa means sustaining the most oppressive regime on earth with racism on its statutes. South Africa is the only known government in the world which has legalised racism as a policy in which people are discriminated against because of their colour.

Denmark yesterday voted in parliament by 136 to four votes to top importing coal from South Africa. Denmark is one of the largest importers of South African coal in Western Europe.

Firm Reportedly Tried Importing Stinger Missiles

MB080902 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] A South African company is reported to have tried to break through the international arms embargo and bring sophisticated surface-to-air missiles into the country. *BUSINESS DAY* newspaper is carrying a story that a local company known as (Mechanko) tried to buy 50 stinger missiles from European arms dealers. The missiles are the same type the United States is currently supplying to UNITA guerrillas in Angola. The information is apparently from documents obtained by United Press International, and acccording to UPI the military hardware was due to arrive in Durban aboard a Panamanian registered ship. However, the cargo never arrived and it is claimed the missiles were eventually sent to Libya. Meanwhile a U.S. State Department official says he doubts the missiles ever existed, while in South Africa an Armscor [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] spokesman has refused to comment.

Constructive Role for EPG Negotiators Seen

MB090648 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 9 May 86

[Station Commentary: "Negotiation or Terrorism"]

[Text] There are increasing indications of and speculation about attempts to get negotiations going between the government and the banned African National Congress on the political future of South Africa. Recently the state president invited the nationalists in the terrorist organisation to turn their backs on Marxism, renounce violence and openly take part in the political process in the country. And, according to reports abroad, the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group now wishes to act as mediator between the government and the ANC.

All sincere, meaningful attempts to defuse the situation in this country are to be welcomed — but it is very clear that the factor inhibiting negotiation is the continued violence perpetrated by the ANC. From the side of the government doors have been opened for talks with all groups wishing to determine the country's constitutional future through peaceful negotiation. A whole series of meaningful reforms leaves no doubt that just power-sharing between all communities is the ultimate goal. It has been clearly stated that there will be an open agenda for constitutional negotiation and ANC leader Nelson Mandela was made an offer of freedom on condition that he renounced violence as a means of achieving his political aims.

Certainly no fault can be found with this — it is an accepted international principle that there can be no negotiation with terrorists, and terrorists can also not be allowed to negotiate their demands at the conference table while at the same time advancing them with violence, terrorism and intimidation.

This is in fact the ANC's problem, while it is doing its best, and has succeeded to an extent, to persuade the outside world that it is a liberation movement, it is in essence a terrorist organisation bent on the violent overthrow of South Africa and its transformation into a Marxist state. Its declared aim is to achieve this by making the country ungovernable through fomenting internal violence and unrest. Its dedication to this was underlined recently byr Mrs Winnie Mandela when she shocked even sympathetic audiences overseas with her remark: "With our matches and necklaces we will liberate this country." Even the ANC leadership now apparently realises that this naked underwriting of the organisation's reign of terror, murder and arson has damaged its image of decency and reasonableness among overseas supporters.

The upshot of this is that ANC propagandists are trying to disclaim responsibility for the acts of savagery in the townships by declaring that it is losing control over the youngsters perpetrating these acts. This excuse is totally unacceptable; it was the ANC that initiated the violence in the first place, and it remains the responsibility of the ANC to end it, if it wishes to participate in determining this country's future. If the ANC is unable to put an end to the violence there is no point in negotiating with it as it would have proved that it is irrelevant in the realities of the South African situation. To the ANC, and all who wish to push it centre stage as an indispensable part of the solution to South Africa's problems, the message is clear: The ball is in their court to drop violence as an option. It should be clear to all reasonable people that violence offers no solution, and also that it can form no part of any other solution. There is therefore a single option only: peaceful negotiation by all groups desiring a place in a more just, more democratic and more prosperous South Africa.

The Commonwealth Group can play a constructive role in facilitating this if it can persuade the African National Congress, or at least its nationalist members — to renounce communist ideology and politics of violence.

Homelands Consolidation at 'Advanced' Stage

MB080552 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2321 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 7, SAPA — Consolidation of the homelands had reached an advanced stage, the deputy minister of developnt and of land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, said today. Replying to the debate on the development aid budget vote, he said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had given an undertaking in 1982 that the buying of land for the consolidation proposals already finalized would be completed in the 1986/87 financial year.

As far as Ciskei, Venda and Qwaqwa were concerned, the ground specified in the programme would have been bought by the end of this year. A total of 80,000ha would be bought for Qwaqwa and would be handed to the territory on December 31. The programme for Gazankulu and Lebowa would also be completed, with the exception of only a few farms. Agreement had been reached with the Lebowa cabinet on the setting up of a working group to make recommendations on the way that the purchased land should be handed over. For Bophuthatswana, 102,000ha would still be outstanding but if money continued to be made available at the present rate, the buying of land for this territory would be completed next year.

The commission for cooperation and development was hearing evidence on consolidation proposals for Transkei, KwaZulu and KaNgwane. This evidence would be evaluated and forwarded to the cabinet for a decision.

Replying to a question from Mr Ralph Hardingham (NRP [New Republic Party] Mooi River) on the proposed incorporation of the Weza forest area into Transkei, Mr Wilkens said the state president had made it clear that the government would not be bound by the consolidation proposals made when a state took independence. The government was now looking for "economic units." Mr Wilkens also said that in some areas ground set aside for people who were to have been resettled had not been occupied in the wake of the moratorium on forced removals. In some areas, such as Soekmekaar, this land would be handed back for occupation by white farmers.

Freehold Titles To Be Transferred to Homelands

MB080932 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1921 GMT 7 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 7, SAPA — Freehold titles held by the South African Development Trust in land incorporated in a homeland or due for incorporation would be transferred to that state, the minister of development aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, announced tonight. Introducing the debate on his budget vote, Dr Viljoen said mineral rights held by the trust in such land would also be transferred. "Provision will also be made to include the power to deal with land matters and mineral affairs in the legislative and executive authority of national states. Negotiations are being conducted with national state governments to arrange the orderly transfer of these rights and powers." The transfer would be subject to the "existing real rights of third persons," Dr Viljoen said.

Dr Viljoen said individual title to land in promulgated townships on trust land or in the homelands was presently conferred by a deed of grant or by 99-year leasehold. "It has now been decided to provide for regular registered freehold title in such townships in addition to the less complex and less expensive deed of grant. The regulations with regard to the latter are also being revised so as to bring it as closely as possible to freehold title." Trust land not yet incorporated into homelands and not earmarked as compensatory land for resettling tribes or communities would as far as possible be developed to grant individual ownership to blacks. This would be done in cooperation with the homelands. "It is trusted that the national state governments will promote individual property rights in the non-communal areas falling under their jurisdiction. Discussions and negotiations are proceeding in this regard," Dr Viljoen said.

Black Strikers 'Manhandle' Durban Customers, Workers

MB090833 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0824 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Durban, May 9, SAPA — Pandemonium erupted at Durban's Pick'n'Pay hypermarket today when striking black workers stormed the giant store, manhandling customers and workers who had defied the strike call. A cashier, who asked not to be identified, said that when they reported for work this morning they had been met by a contingent of about 1,000 strikers who told them there would be bloodshed if they went inside. The cashiers ignored the warning, and about half-an-hour later the strikers rushed inside the building and started "pushing around" staff and customers. She said several customers had vaulted over the tills in order to escape. "I hadn't driven to work as some of the cashiers had had their car tyres slashed on Monday. We ran outside and a customer gave me a lift home."

Mr Martin Rosen, general manager of the Pick'n'Pay hypermarket could not be contacted for comment this morning. However, initial reports are that the store has been closed for the day.

CCAWUSA Denies Making Country Ungovernable

MB081441 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 8, SAPA — Pick'n'Pay chief Raymond Ackerman would be held "personally responsible" for any "estate interference" with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] following his statement that a union negotiator had told him they wanted to make South Africa ungovernable .

In a statement strongly dissociating the union from Mr Ackerman's reported comments last night, Mr Jeremy Daphne, CCAWUSA negotiator, said he was the only Pick'n'Pay negotiator and "no such statement came from myself if he is referring to me."

Addressing a meeting of the Cape Town Clothing Institute last night, Mr Ackerman quoted an unnamed union negotiator as saying that "we want to make South Africa ungovernable, we don't care if your workers are dismissed, we don't care if your whole image that you've built up is smashed." Mr Ackerman said the union leader had told him that if Pick'n'Pay was "brought down" the whole retail industry would collapse.

"We are disappointed in Mr Ackerman's statement," the statement said. "His (Mr Ackerman's) statement is going to have a grave impact on the dispute. We will be making a number of demands to Mr Ackerman related to his statement, one of which is to publicly demand ... that he publicly dissociate CCAWUSA from that statement. If as a result of his statement we experience any state interference, in any form, we will hold him personally responsible." Referring to Mr Ackerman's reported statement that the union's negotiation methods were "disgraceful and distasteful," Mr Daphne said CCAWUSA had "carefully gone through our recognition agreement and the various dispute resolving procedures." He said these included a conciliation board hearing, "and we (CCAWUSA) have at all times in our opinion conducted ourselves in a correct and professional manner. So we are surprised to hear such a statement from Mr Ackerman." The R10 extra a month the union is demanding "is huge for people earning very low wages," Mr Daphne said.

He also took exception to any link between the current pay dispute and a blast yesterday at a Pick'n'Pay store in Sandton near Johannesburg. No one was injured in the explosion. Any link between the two was "an insult to the union." "We are not picking on Pick'n'Pay. What is occurring... is a situation where Pick'n'Pay workers have reached saturation point in terms of poor working conditions and the industrial action is a result of that."

Pick'n'Pay's personnel director, Mr Rene de Wet, said today the company would continue to negotiate with CCAWUSA if it could. "Our whole object is to settle this matter round the table by negotiation," he said.

The union says it is of the opinion its strike is legal and it, too, will not negotiate. [as received] Pick'n'Pay workers, whose minimum pay is R303 a month, are demanding a R90-a-month increase. Pick'n'Pay has offered R80 a month backdated to March 1 or a split increase of R60 a month from March with a further R30 in July. Workers rejected the company offer.

The union also said today it was not responsible for pamphlets saying members not supporting the strike would be necklaced. "We don't know of any such pamphlets. The union would not produce such a pamphlet," Mr Daphne said.

Police Disperse Mitchells Plain Student Protests

MB080603 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0026 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 7, SAPA — Burning barricades were erected in Mitchells Plain after about 300 pupils from five schools in the area gathered at Mondale high school to protest against police action against Bonteheuwel pupils on Monday. Four casspirs and two police vans patrolled the area after pupils from Cedar junior secondary, Westridge, Portlands, Beacon Hill and Rocklands high schools had gathered at Mondale.

The pupils, who were to have been addressed by victims of Monday's police action in Bonteheuwel, left Mondale high school at about 10.35am and headed towards the nearby Spine Road high school. At 11.02am Major Dolf Odendaal, second in command of the Peninsula reaction unit, drove past pupils assembled along Spine Road on the school grounds and ordered them to "go home." Pupils milled around as the police contingent patrolled the area and a police helicopter circled overhead. Some pupils then marched along Merrydale Road, followed by a casspir. Pupils were later seen scattering over fences in the direction of Portlands as the casspir drew closer.

A spokesman for the House of Representatives Department of Education and Culture said today he was "not aware of any schools adjourning in Mitchells Plain." However, he said that six schools had been adjourned in the Bellville South and Belhar areas when the "situation became unmanageable."

Belhar pupils said police had fired teargas at two of the three high schoools in the area to disperse pupils demonstrating against the detention of two Symphony senior secondary school teachers yesterday. Pupils said about 20 teargas canisters were fired in the Belhar No 1 high school grounds at about 10.45am when pupils carrying a poster reading "those who live by the R1 shall die by the AK-47" refused to disperse. At Symphony senior secondary, pupils said police had fired teargas to break up a march by placard-carrying pupils. "The police gave us five minutes to disperse but fired teargas before the time was up. Some pupils ran into neighbouring houses," a pupil said. At Belhar No 2, pupils marching around the school singing freedom songs and carrying placards were dismissed at about 11am by police who arrived in a casspir, a police van and three private cars, pupils said. They said some pupils in the area had been "picked up" by police and were released after being questioned.

Capt Jan Calitz, a police liaison officer for the western Province, confirmed last night pupils had been questioned and released. He said that at Belhar No 1 "a group of scholars were standing with a placards and police warned them to disperse. The refused to do so and police fired teargas and confiscated placards." Capt Calitz denied police had not waited five minutes beforefiring teargas at Symphony senior secondary. "At about 11.15am pupils of a school hurled stones at police in Symphony street, Bellville. They were warned by police to disperse with five minutes. They refused to disperse and after five minutes had elapsed police fired tearsmoke," he said.

Handgrenades Thrown at Pretoria Policemen's Homes

MB091033 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1022 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 9, SAPA — The homes of two policemen were this week attacked with Russian handgrenades in separate incidents in townships surrounding Pretoria. A police spokesman today confirmed that a handgrenade of Russian origin was hurled at a policeman's home in Mamelodi in the early hours on Wednesday. The grenade struck a wall and exploded outside the home, damaging a wall and a section of the roof. Although members of the family were sleeping inside the house at the time of the attack, nobody was injured.

In another incident in Soshanguve, a Russian handgrenade exploded outside a policeman's home early yesterday. The grenade struck a wall and caused slight damage to the home. Nobody was injured. Police have opened attempted murder dockets in both incidents. No arrests have been made.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 8 May

MB081605 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1542 GMT 8 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 8, SAPA — Following is the unrest situation report for the period between 8am and 7pm today issued by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations:

"There were only minor incidents of unrest reported during the day.

"At Umlazi, near Durban, a black policeman's house was destroyed by arsonists and at Soweto on the Witwatersrand a private house was extensively damaged after being set alight.

"At Bramley in Johannesburg the St Catherine's Anglican Church was petrol-bombed in the early hours of this morning. A house of a Mr van der Ploeg of Kew was also petrol-bombed, as was the Alexandra Clinic. In both instances only minor damage was caused. The police are investigating these three incidents."

9 May

MB090641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0634 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 9, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"Unrest incidents reported overnight consisted in the main of minor acts of stonethrowing. The most serious incidents occurred on the West and East Rand, eastern Cape and Kimberley.

"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria, shots were fired from a passing vehicle at a police car. The police gave chase and fired shots at the vehicle, which came to a stop. Some of the occupants escaped, but the police discovered two wounded black women in the car. One was seriously wounded and the other only slightly. Both are under arrest in hospital.

"At Sebokeng near Vanderbijlpark a group of blacks set fire to two classrooms at the Sitolele school. Both rooms were extensively damaged.

"In the Tantje township near Grahamstown a black female and two men were injured, the latter seriously, when their house was set alight by a group of blacks.

"At Zwide near PE, [Port Elizabeth] municipal police fired shots at a stone-throwing mob while at Walmer a police guard fired shots to drive off a mob stoning a councillor's house. No injuries were reported in either incident.

"At Galashewe near Kimberley, a development board guard fired shots to disperse a group of blacks stoning a house.

"On the East Rand, a black youth was injured when the police fired shots during an attack by stonethrowers on their vehicle in Daveyton late yesterday evening."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Massive Land Hunt

"Government will start buying massive tracts of land this year to cater for the migration of blacks to the cities after the scrapping of influx control," Chris Cairncross reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 8 May. A sum of R328 million has already been set aside to buy land an provide township services. Constitutional development and planning officials are urgently seeking land that can be purchased for settlement and are preparing plans for its development. "Would-be migrants are to be kept informed as to where the prospects of settlement, self-help building opportunities and jobs are best."

Stimulation Wanted

The Association of Chamber of Commerce [ASSOCOM] Executive Committee is to meet next week and "talks are likely to centre on offering Finance Minister Barend du Plessis a fresh blend of measures to stimulate the economy and boost confidence," the paper reports on page 2. A source said there was a feeling within ASSOCOM that the 3 percent growth rate was not going to be met and that new measures were needed to stimulate the economy. "Sources say the final mix to be offered to Du Plessis will come from four ingredients — early repayment of the 1980 and 1983 loan levies, a reduction in GST and import surcharges, a drop in direct taxation, and increased government spending in specific areas such as black housing." A source said there was a growing view that something must be done. The " 'risk of doing something is far less than the risk of doing nothing.' "

Port Elizabeth Boycott

"The boycott of white business by African shoppers will end if the Port Elizabeth City Council agrees to negotiate on scrapping apartheid structures and abandons plans for a regional Service Council for the area," another page 2 report says. According to Consumer Boycott Committee spokesman Mkhuseli Jack, this meant " 'one city, one municipality.' " He said the boycott continued because of the council's "short-sighted approach in refusing to negotiate the demands of the community."

Stanger to Open Town

"The all-white Stanger Town Council last night unanimously resolved to open its doors to all race groups and become the first fully multiracial local authority in South Africa," according to another page 2 report. The town clerk said the decision would be conveyed to the town administrator as soon as possible and also said the town would like to send a delegation to discuss the plan with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis.

Self-Help Homes

"The Department of Constitutional Development and Planning has allocated R75M to finance several self-help building schemes that are expected to lead to the construction of more than 8,800 houses in various parts of the country," *BUSINESS DAY* reports on page 3. It was estimated that these projects would provide temporary work for some 132,000 unemployed blacks. A major portion of funding has been allocated to the depressed Eastern Cape region where 5,808 self-help houses were planned. In the Oranje Vaal area, 2,356 houses were planned and 666 were stated for the Western Transvaal. An additional R50 million has been allocated for upgrading black housing.

Metal, Engineering Industries Hurting

In an article on the same page, Industrial Editor David Furlonger reports that "metal and engineering industries have laid off 25,000 workers since the beginning of 1985 — and nearly 25 percent of the total workforce in the last five years." Employment has dropped from a peak of 454,000 in 1981 to 350,000 in March of this year. According to the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation, "inflation, shrinking order books and labour unrest have brought heavy industry to its knees. Its latest quarterly survey says the sector is in desperate straits, with no sign of early recovery." A survey of the first 3 months of 1986 showed that orders were down, bids on projects were highly competitive, and the cost of materials was soaring.

NUM Workers Held

According to an article on the same page, a National Union of Mineworkers official has said that the union's secretary for Carletonville and several members are still being detained under the Internal Security Act. Police have confirmed that about 47 people were arrested in this area on Sunday. NUM demanded the release of all these people who were being held for " 'no apparent reason.' "

UWUSA Wants Federation

BUSINESS DAY carries another page 3 report saying that the primary objective of the new Inkatha-backed United Workers' Union of South Africa (UWUSA) would be "to establish industry-based trade unions which will ultimately become a federation." UWUSA President Petrol Ndhlovu told a press conference in Johannesburg that although the union was now general, it planned on establishing affiliates in each industry as its membership grew. "The aim was that these unions would concentrate on basic labour affairs and be 'free of political intimidation.' "

Sowetans Need Homes

Sophie Tema reports on page 4 that the Soweto Town Council "says it needs about 180 square kilometres of land to help the 22,000 families on its housing waiting list — but it has no land. If land was provided by government to accommodate these families, it would have to be a quarter of the size of Soweto, it said." A Soweto officials said there were ongoing negotiations on the issue. He said that some people on the waiting list had applied 20 years ago.

Whites Urged To Join Struggle

"The UDF affiliated Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (JODAC) called for whites to stand together with oppressed blacks in South africa by joining in the struggle against apartheid," another page 4 article reports. Whites were urged to join organizations that would replace the apartheid regime. A Catholic priest said blacks were violent because it was hard for those who had struggled for a long time " 'to see a brother informing the oppressors and crippling their efforts.' "

Editorial on Self-Help

BUSINESS DAY's editorial on page 6 praises the allocation of funds for self-help housing because it is both socially necessary and economically expedient. Although the paper supports tax cuts as a way to stimulate the economy, they take a long time to work their way through and "in terms both of basic economics and socio-politics we have no time left." Growth must be sought in areas in which the import component is low and labor content is high to stimulate employment without putting pressure on the balance of payments and "there is no better candidate that low-cost housing." The building industry is labor intensive and it would be even better if the work could be kept out of the hands of the large, mass-production firms. "In any event, the social need is urgent."

Terre'blanche Speech

Ann Palmer reports on page 7 on a speech given by Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] head Eugene Terre'blanche in Carletonville when he told an audience of 1,500 that the AWB was prepared to use violence to win back land " 'stolen from the volk.' " Terre'blanche told an appreciative audience: " 'We want the land that the volk won with blood and tears. We have a right to this land in the Transvaal, [Orange] Free State, and northern Natal.' " " 'We will not have the coloureds and Indians vote for our future in a referendum. More than 68 percent of coloureds live in the Cape; they have their country.' " Another speaker urged people to buy the AWB paper *DIE STEM* rather than *BEELD* or *RAPPORT*.

PFP on KwaNdebele

"The Government's decision to proceed with independence for kwaNdebele was greeted with anger by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] today," according to a page 1 report from Cape Town by Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 8 May. A spokesman called the government's announcement "incredible." The government was proceeding despite internal and external opposition and a court case.

School Integration

THE STAR reports on page 3 from Parliament that "Cabinet Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi has predicted that State schools will be intergrated on a selective basis." He praised private schools for leading the way in a speech at Treverton College in Natal and noted that many private schools had opened their doors to all races before the call for open schools was heard. He said " 'the integration of State schools on a selective basis' " was a trend for the future. "He stressed the importance of developing a system in which children were taught that no one set of beliefs was inherently superior to another."

RMC Conditions

The Release Mandela Campaign says efforts to secure the release of Nelson Mandela should not require him to do any "kowtowing or belly crawling" and set the following conditions before " 'the freedom-loving people of South Africa can entertain the idea of talks' ": Mandela should be released; all political prisoners should be released; all exiles should be granted amnesty; liberation movements, particularly the ANC, should be unbanned; and all unjust laws should be taken away. When these were mets, "talks about the mechanics of transferring power would start."

Dangers of Regional Plan

THE STAR carries an article on page 4 citing PFP MP Ray Swart as asking Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen to explain what he meant when he said that " 'a certain degree' of group autonomy and existence would have to form part of any future South Africa." Swart asked whether Viljoen "was referring to racial or ethnical groups and whether identification with a group would be voluntary." No one would argue with strengthening regional authority if it meant decentralization. However, " 'if it means regional autonomy to reinforce ethnic compartmentalisation on a compulsory, pre-determined basis, it is doomed to failure.' "

Fragmenting Health Care

Another page 4 story cites Dr D. Cader, a National People's Party MP, as saying that "fragmenting health services into ethnic compartments would result in expensive duplication of administration and materials." He had heard that "own affairs" health services would be introduced. "This should be opposed because it was impractical and expensive." Dr Cader "said country hopsitals treated all colours at present and fragmentation on ethnic lines would greatly increase the costs. He also called for a single welfare board with offices placed 'geographically, not ethnically.' "

Rebellion Need Not Be Violent

"Rebellion against an existing regime need not be violent," the secretary of the Krugersdorp Residents Committee told the Rand Supreme Court. He said that "revolution and rebellion need not be violent." " 'You can have a coup d'etat without bloodshed.' " He said the bus boycott in Kagiso and Munsieville could be seen as a peaceful rebellion which achieved something because concessions were made.

Editorial on Recovery

THE STAR notes in its editorial the measures which the motor industry wants introduced in order to stimulate the economy. It says that increasing the length of hire purchase agreements and dropping the import surcharge are "reasonable adjustments to the State's economic levers" but does not believe GST should be dropped solely for the motor industry. While something should be done for the industry, "it needs to be done with circumspection and not at the cost of the rest of the economy."

Editorial on Reagan

The paper's second editorial notes President Reagan's popularity, his position on terrorism, and his dislike for repressive regimes. However, he is a "far more convincing opponent of tyrannies of the left than he is of those of the right." "While his admirers are unlikely to hold it against Mr Reagan that his moral stand is flexible, he casts doubt on, and ultimately weakens, his own fight against communism when he appears to condone on the right what he denounces on the left."

Dealing With Urban Dwellers

An article by Gerald L'Ange of the African Service on the same page reviews the problem of influx of people from rural areas to urban ones in Africa, noting that South Africa, unlike others, has handled the problem on a racially discriminatory basis. Reviewing the problems in other African countries, he discusses the problems of unemployed people accumulating in urban areas and says that it has been predicted that major African cities will collapse. "African states will probably continue to take drastic and possibly inequitable measures to deal with the problem. In this respect Pretoria may be in good (or bad?) company. But if the methods Pretoria chooses are still judged to be racially discriminatory it will continue to be singled out for condemnation."

UK Views on RSA

THE STAR in an article on page 8 quotes British Ambassador to South Africa Sir Patrick Moberly as saying Prime Minister Thatcher " 'is strongly against the use of violence as a means of trying to change policy, and by contrast strongly supports the use of political means. In South Africa's case (this means) negotiation and dialogue.' " "Sir Patrick emphasised the need for real dialogue among black and white leaders, saying this would have to include Nelson Mandela and the ANC." He said Britain viewed the KwaZulu-Natal indaba as " 'an important effort to try to advance matters in this region. The idea of trying to work something out, and making sure everybody in this area contributes, seems to us sound. But how it is done is absolutely up to the people living here to work out.' "

UWUSA Outlines Policy

"The United Workers' Union of SA (UWUSA) has warned employers that, while it stands for free enterprise, it will not allow its members to be exploited under the free enterprise system," another page 8 article reports. The union has been criticized for getting considerable funds and facilities from Inkatha and its executive committee, all of whom belong to Inkatha, has been accused of "being more in tune with management than worker grievances." UWUSA President P. Ndlovu said UWUSA wished to "become self-supporting through membership dues." UWUSA Secretary General S. Conco dismissed as " 'mischief-making' " allegations by opposing trade unions that their members had been attacked by Inkatha/UWUSA supporters.

Profile of Boesak

THE STAR reports on page 8 in a dispatch from London that a profile of theologian Dr Alan Boesak published in *THE TIMES* says he " 'agonises over the morality of violence.' " From a "strictly theological point of view, Dr Boesak believes the case for counter-violence against the South African state is almost unanswerable." " 'Yet for all that, he insists, the Church's duty to warn against counter-violence is greatest precisely when its use seems theoretically most justified.' " The profile quotes Dr Boesak as saying he is " 'desperately afraid of what violence does to people, the soul-destroying element of violence, the ease with which one slips into using violence, and the difficulty of breaking a cycle of violence once it has begun.' " "For Dr Boesak 'religion is about politics' in the sense that the Church must be concerned about the conditions in which people live. To complaints from the Government that priests should stick to the spiritual sphere, he has a short answer: 'Afrikaner nationalism is unthinkable without the Dutch Reformed Church.' "

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Blames Superpowers for Unsolved Problems

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[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today blamed the ideological conflicts between the superpowers for nonimplementation of decisions made by the United Nations. The president said the southern African problem could have been settled long ago had it not been for the East-West confrontation which made it impossible to implement the relevant United Nations decisions. Dr Kaunda was speaking at State House when he recieved the special envoy of the United Nations secretary general on Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, who is on a tour of the southern African region.